THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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COMMUNICATIONS:

For the Philanthropist. ANTI-SLAVERY FRIENDS.

In pursuance of an appointment previously made, a number of Friends met at Friend's meeting house at Springfield, near Economy, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 10th day of the

11th month, 1840. The first subject which claimed their attention, was the purchase and use of articles produced by the unpaid labour of the enslaved, which after a fair interchange of sentiments resulted in the settled and united conclusion of the meeting, that it be recommended to Friends to abstain from the use of all such articles as early and as far as practicable. And this meeting was united in recommending the formation of Friends' Anti-Slavery Associations for the purpose of discouraging the use of articles produced by slave labor, and for the more effectually carrying out Dec. 14, 1840. our testimony against slavery.

sively under the control of Friends was also and Bro. T. Salter, Secretary, was opened considered, and it was the united conclusion of with prayer by Bro. D. Williams. the meeting, that the establishment of such a aper would be promotive of the cause in which Title-Friends' Anti-Siavery ion upon it adopted. we are engaged. Title—Friends' Anti-Siavery Chronicle and Advocate of Peace. It was further agreed to call a general convention to be held at Newport on 2nd day after the 2nd some peaceful manner and by using the best men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating seventh day in the 1st month next, at 11 o'clock A. M., in order that all friends who feel an interest in the cause may have an opportunity to participate in devising measures for the more Slavery Society to be composed exclusively of 21. "And I charged your judges at that time, fully carrying out the good work. It was also concluded to appoint a number of friends to lay these proceedings before Friends in the several meetings throughout the yearly meeting, and to invite their attendance and co-operation at the general convention at Newport.

On behalf of the meeting JOEL PARKER, Clerk.

For the Philanthropist. METHODISTS, INDIANA. Methodist Convention assembled at the Methodist meeting house, in the town of New Garden, Wayne county, Indiana, on the 30th day of

November, 1840, for the purpose of forming a Wesleyan Anti-slavery society.

The house being called to order, George D. M'Pherson was nominated chairman, and Griffin Davis appointed secretary pro. tem. The meeting was then opened by reading a por-

tion of scripture, and prayer by Daniel Worth, after which, some apprepriate remarks were made, and the business of the meeting taken up as it presented itself. On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a preamble and constitution. Wherupon, Daniel Worth, Francis Root,

and James Clayton, were adpointed said committee. The above named committee retired few minutes and brought in a preamable and constitution, which was received, and unanimously adopted, and on being presented, received about forty signatures. On motion, Resolved. That a committee of five be ap

pointed to bring forward names for officers and executive committee. Wheupon, Francis Root, John A. Moorman, Daniel Worth, Josiah Bell, and James Clayton were appronted said com-

On motion, the convention adjourned till early candle-lighting this evening.

Evening Session.

committee, offered the following: For President, Joseph Curtis; Vice Presi-

iel Worth; Treasurer, Charles Heston; Cor, rule either a black or mulatto person, as all in-Secretary, Griffin Davis; Recording Secretary-Josiah Bell ; Executive Committee, James Lo. complexion was a mulatto up to the actual black. vin. William Bundsam, George D. McPherson, John Bands, Robert Millman, James Starbuck, John Moorman, and John Thomas.

The constitution was then read and offered for signers, and received seven names, making ever, treated this argument as an idle and foolin all forty-seven subscribers. The following ish one. It appeared to many that he did so be resolutions were then offered, freely discussed. and manimously adapted.

Resolved. That any attempt to keep the disof Satan to shield it from the power of truth. Whereas, we believe slavery to be incompatible with the spirit of the Gospel of the Son o God; and whereas, slavery exists to an alarming extent in the church of which we are mem-

Resolved, That we enter our solemn protes against American Slavery with all its concomit-

Resolved, That the recent vote of the Generall Conference depriving thousands of our colorof brethren in those States and Territories black himself. This decision of the supreme where the civil laws prohibits them of their court founded upon the clearest principles of testimony in church trials against a white person essentially wrong, and that it is our duty to entire satisfaction throughout the State, and sure enter our solemn protest against it.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to the Philanthropist, Cincianati; to the Watchman and Observer, New lous and unjust provision as it respects blacks York; and Protectionist, Newport, for publica-

that of the American Wesleyan Anti-slavery that question, although this denial of right to

This society is called the Wayne County Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society, Auxiliary to ficult to treat it with common gravity. the American Wesleyan A. S. S.
GRIFFIN DAVIS, Cor. Secty

For the Philanthropist. COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN CO. SOCIETY.

Columbus, Monday evening, Nov. 30th. The Franklin Connty Anti-slavery Society at a meeting held as above, having learned that it is in contemplation to hold a convention in this city during the next setting of the State than by penning a few thoughts upon what may be emphatically called "the crisis." Few subcause of freedom, have judged it proper to adopt the following resolutions and transmit them to the editor of the Philanthropist to be disposed of by him as directed above.

1. Resolved, That we regard the interests of the colored population, and of the whole population of our country, as calling urgently, at the present time, for the active and united efforts of intelligent, discreet, and warm-hearted abolition-

2. Resolved, That while we consider it highly important and desirable that a convention of the proper characters be held in this city at the period proposed; we deem it our duty to say, with our knowledge of the state of things in this vicinity, that although "great effects" are often the consequence of "little causes:" yet to secure success, and not defeat, an abolition convention assembled here must comprise a very respectable amount, not of members only, but

of talent also, with wisdom and moral courage. 3. Resolved, That should such convention e called we will use our influence to obtain a suitable house for their deliberations.

T. S. INGERSOLL, Pres't. W. B. JARVIS, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist.

METHODISTS IN CINCINNATI. Pursuant to public notice a meeting of "the nembers of the Methodist Episcopal Church favorable to the cause of immediate emancipation," was held in the Philanthropist office,

The meeting having been organized by the

The following resolution was offered by Bro. McCullough, and after a free interchange of opin-

Resolved, That more effectually to aid our character of the colored nopulation of our countrulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, try it is expedient that we organize an Antimembers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was then Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed to report a preamble and constitution to our next meeting. Bros. Gilmore, Simpson.

and Salter were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meethed in the Philanthropist, with a re quest that the Christian Observer copy it.

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet again on

of Bro. King, on Western Row, between 4th and 5th streets MATTHEW SIMPSON, Ch'rm'n.

T. SALTER, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist.

COLORED TESTIMONY. DR. BAILEY:- I attended the examination before Mr. Justice Madison, of this city, of a man murder of Charles Scott, a colored man who line. It appeared in evidence, that Scott was some time after nightfall on the evening of the 21st of last month. The murderer discharging a gun loaded with small shot into his head thro' crevice in the logs of his cabin. And amongst the witnesses introduced by the Prosecuting Attorney, was a colored girl of some twenty years of age. She was not a full black but was f the mixed race. The attorney for the defendent objected to testimony as being excluded by the statute of our State. That statute excludes black and mulatto persons from testifying in any case in which a white person is accused. The supreme court it appears had decreed that as this statute is a disabling one, designed to take away every existing right at the time of its passage, they would give to it a strict literal construction and its application exclude only the full BLACK and the issue of The committee appointed in the forenoon to a black and white person, this issue they conbring forward names for officers and executive sidered was the proper definition of the word mulatto. The prosecuting attorney contended that as the objection to the witness came from dents, Francis Root, James Clayton, and Dan- the defendant he must show she was within the termediate grades either of a lighter or darker was still competent witnesses, and that the gen tleman was at liberty to prove her condition, either by the inspection of the court or in any other manner. The defendant's attorney how cause it could be answered in no other way The Justice however remarked that he knew the witness was not a black person, but whether ssion of slavery out of the church is a device strictly a mulatto or not he could not say, and very properly admitted the witness. How unjust is that government which taxes

person for its support and yet refuses to that person the right of complaint for an injury lone himself, if blacks were excluded from being witnesses where white persons alone were concerned, the injustice would not be so moustrous and what a rebuke has the supreme court given to such folly in legislation, which excludes as a witness a half breed between black and white and yet admits one of a deeper color up to the justice and common sense has I believe, given I am that the decision of Justice Madison gave such satisfaction to the by-standers at the time The Legisgislature ought to repeal this ridicuand mulattoes, or exclude entirely all persons in whose veins runs a drop of African blood, The Preamble and Constitution are similar to and estrblish a tribunal upon colors to decide the colored race is an act of flagrant injustice. vet it appears so ridiculous in practice, it is dif-

Yours, &c. THOMAS MORRIS.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 23, 1840.

DUTY OF CHRISTIAN VOTERS. Ripley, Oct. 21, 1840.

Having a little leisure, thought that I could not, perhaps better spend it, It is a subject that has engaged some of the

egotism for me to think of offering any thing stance, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Gilliland, Mr. Blanch- that slavery, a creature of the law, is ruinous would open for the employment of its capital new upon a theme which has worn thread bare and various other abolitionists vote for Gen. alike to the value and the honor of industry. I and enterprise—by the greater demand it would the talents of the mighty. I write merely to Harrison—the General is elected—Congress might add, that it subjects laborers to onorous create for its manufactured articles;—the West; buried without the benefit of clergy.

Wm. H. Harrison or Martin Van Buren we are bound to serve God in this and all other of evil." The subject of publishing a paper to be exclu- appointment of Bro. M. Simpson, Chairman, matters, the question arises, how shall we render this service? I would say that our rule God without any forced human construction, for them." Let us see, then, what are the qualifications which God requires of a ruler. "Moreover church in "extirpating the evil of slavery" in thou shalt provide out of all the people able means in our power for elevating the moral covetousness: and place such over them, to be rulers of fifties and rulers of tens."-Ex. xviii. saying, Hear the causes between your brethren

and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Ye shall not respect persons in judgment; but ve small hear the small as well as the great, &c .-Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary by city, and said to the judges, take heed Let the working community mark the progress peal be carried up to the people. Let them Resolved, That to enslave a man, is to rob hat ye do, for ye judge not Lord, who is with you in the judgment. There not think, because they have carried an elec- putting pieces of paper in the ballot box they fore now, let the fear of the Lord be upon you; tion, that they have gained a political victory Agreeably to notice previously given the next Monday evening at 6 o'clock, at the house take heed and do it: for there is no iniquity with for themselves. Laboring men in all ages have a first some the next Monday evening at 6 o'clock, at the house take heed and do it: for there is no iniquity with for themselves. Laboring men in all ages have a first some themselves. The source of the sourc officers shalt thou make thee in all thy gates, which the Lord thy God giveth thee, throughout thy tribes: and they shall judge the people with just judgment: Thou shalt not wrest judgment; thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a gift: for a gift doth blind the eyes of the wise.

and pervert the words (or matters) of the rightby the name of Richardson, charged with the eous."-Deut. xvi. 18, 19. "Ye shall do no unrightcousness in judgment: thou shalt not resided a short distance beyond the corporation respect the person of the poor, nor honor the erson of the mighty: but in righteousness most inhumenly murdered in his own house shalt thou judge thy neighbor."-Lev. xix. 15. Now then, let us sum up the prominent qualifications here required in rulers.

1st, That they be able men, fearing God. men of truth, hating covetousness. 2nd, That they hear the causes between their brethren and judge righteously between every man and his brother.

3rd, That they shall not respect persons, but idge the small as well as the great. 4th, They shall not take a gift, neither wres

r pervert judgment. 5th, They shall not respect the persons of he poor, neither honor the person of the mighty. Such are the rulers whom God commands us to "provide out of all the people." Now I contend that wherever a positive command is given, the opposite is as positively forbidden. Thus when God says, "Remember the Sab bath day to keep it holy." He positively for bids us to violate that day by unholy or unneces sary words or works; when he says "Tho shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shall thou aerve," we are positively forbidden t do homage to anything else besides him; and when God says "Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, fearing God," &c., we are positively forbidden to choose any other kind. This appears to me so plain a case that I think no honest minded person will deny it for a mo ment. Now, will any honest man, in his sobe senses, say that either Harrison or Van Buren. their public acts and declarations being the evi dence, can lay the slightest claim to the qualifications above quoted? For my own part, were I to hear a man make such an assertion, though he might be a professor of religion, I would conelude that like Ananias and Sapphira he was tempting God with a lie. Then if these are not the men which God has commanded us to 'provide," it follows naturally that they are

ong those whom we are forbidden to provide. Here, however, I shall have to encounter an reument which has always appeared to me rather sheepish in its nature, from the fact that its onset is with a "But;" "But," says the partisan abolitionist, "though I intend to vote for one of the two candidates, yet my vote does not conflict with the command which you have quoted. I do it from necessity and not from choice, and though he be elected you cannot say "I chose him," or that "I sanction his principles." Now responsibility must be somewhere: let us see where it rests. In monarchial or despotic governments, where rulers come into power by hereditary descent, without the voice of the people, the responsibility of an unrighttirely thrown noon the rulers, and he alone could be accountable for his wicked acts. But how is it in our government? Ours is a repre-

sentative government, our President must be * It would be insulting the intelligence of sholitionist to ask such a question concerning Tyler or Johnson.

elected by the people, and, under our present form of government, it is by the voice of the wife people alone that he can go into office. Now wife parted—children torn from parents, would product of her own soil, or the renorming extended to the control of the of he United States as candidates for the high- standing of laborers? I will not insult your smaller streams would be studded with mills est offices in their gift. Both have avowed understandings by attempting to domonstrate it and factories; whilt the whole taken together thenselves the supporters of a system of high-handed iniquity, which must, from its very nayour relation to any other laborers so situated ity more easily conceived than described, and ture eventually overthrow our free institutions necessarily has the same effect.

ability will be elected. Where lies the re- mission of both the great parties, laborers may slave population to be worth! wisest heads and purest hearts in our country, and consequently it would savour no little of with those who elected him. Suppose for inexpediency, without any direct reference to lassisted in elevating him to office, for without have heard from both parties, that their interests scriptural authority in support of either side, their votes, he never could have been President. ought to be promoted. It will awaken thought. together," and see whether, in the light of parents to taste the forbidden fruit. "For God est. And now they have been told they have divine truth, you can cast your votes for either doth know, that in the day ye eat thereof, then the power, will they not abolish slavery?-Vn. H. Harrison or Martin Van Buren your eyes shall be opened; and ye shall be as They will.

First, then, the act of voting for a ruler is as gods, knowing good and evil." That was as Let us ta

verily a religious exercise as that of praying or much as to say, "perhaps you may endure the partaking of the Lord's Supper. "And what displeasures of God for a little while, but ye soever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name shall not die, and the evil which you will suffer cloud by day, and the fire by night, which led of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and in this disobedience will be nothing compared out the Israelitish slaves. Tell the people that pointed to prepare business for the Convention. the Father by him."-Col. iii. 17. "Whether to that which you will experience in a life-time they are sovereign to do good. That the mon- Arnold Buffum, Daniel Worth, and N. Johnson therefore ye eat or drink, or whatever ye do, do of ignorance. Believe me, that by eating the archs of Europe can do no good thing which were appointed said Committee. all to the glory of God."-1 Cor. x. 31. "For fruit you choose the least evil and act the part of they may not. Tell them the cause of the slave ye are bought with a price, therefore glorify a wise and prudent woman." Such would be has frequently been laid before their servants God in your bodies and in your spirits, which are God's."—1 Cor. vii. 20. Seeing then, that "Eschew all evil." "Shun every appearance scornfully rejected. Speak to them in thunder tained in the Declaration of American Independent woman, Such would be the Congress of the United States, and has been pation, which are none other than those constructions are grown as the Congress of the United States, and has been pation, which are none other than those constructions are grown as the Congress of the United States, and has been pation, which are none other than those constructions are grown as the Congress of the United States, and has been pation, which are none other than those constructions are grown as the Congress of the United States, and has been pation, which are none other than those constructions are grown as the construction of the United States, and has been pation, which are none other than those constructions are grown as the construction of the United States, and has been pation, which are none other than those constructions are grown as the construction of the United States, and has been pation, which are none other than those constructions are grown as the construction of the United States, and has been pation, which are none other than those constructions are grown as the construction of the United States, and has been pation, which are none of the United States, and has been pation, which are none of the United States, and has been pation, which are none of the United States, and has been pation, which are none of the United States, and has been pation, which are none of the United States, and has been pation, which are none of the United States, and has been pation are grown as the construction of the United States, and has been patient to the One other objection briefly met and I have

der this service? I would say that our rule done. Many abolitionists say, "We believe the ills of slavery. To God, as a country you should be the same as that which directs us in your candidates are good men, and such as we must answer for it. Slavery exists by authori-

If God had commanded you to vote for such, it'is your duty to do so if there be not a beam of hope gleaming on their political pathway. "The votes. Congress may make constitutional PHIL.] LIBERTAS. thereof is with God."

For the Philanthropist. THE RESULTS. Loydsville, Belmont eo., Nov. 4th, 1840. DR. BAILEY, - I desire to call the attention of your readers to the political campaign just land with bloodshed and murder. It will bring government of freemen. closed. It is pregnant with hope to the laborer, down on us the fiery vengcance of an offended Freut, i. '6, 17. "And he set judges in the land, would that every man in the nation and especi- your suffrages, can redeem the nation. Shall regarded as the common enemies of the human or men but for the they are making and be encouraged. Let them know they are responsible for slavery—that by him of the enjoyment of rights, while tions of friendship for the industrious classes .point. Their log cabbins were to court the poor. Their exhibitions of waggons with la-

borers, as thrashers, flax breakers &c., working on them (under the sub-treasury) at ten cents per day were for the same purpose. The democrats did their best. They were the true very highway of success. friends of labor: the whigs were only base pretenders. Taking the course of the two parties, the evidence is conclusive that the votes of la borers are in demand. That I would impress on the laboring community is, that they evidet y, from the above fact, can, by a judicious use f their suffrages, promote their interests and their honor; and that it is their solemn duty to consider in what manner they can best do this. In regard to their interest, I would ask them, and ask them solemnly, if it is not of the very first importance to all working men, that every one of them should receive a full compensation for his work. Suppose the Irish should be compelled, by law to work for nothing, would t not injure the Dutch? Or suppose the Irish and Ducth were both compelled, by law to work for nothing, would it not injure American aborers? You know it would. Immagine nalf the laborers in Cincinnati to be caused to follow their several occupations, as blackmiths, coppersmiths, carpenters, day laborers &c., without any pay, and suppose yourself to be mong the free, would you not reprobate the egislature that made the law? Would you not rotest you are not willing to work against men tho labored for nothing-who were slaves !know your would. You would see, as others worked for nothing, you must take diminished rices, and in the whole matter ruin to yourselves and your families. Nor would you think any thing better of the law because it extended not only to Cincinnati, but to the whole State, and made the laborers in the South half of t slaves, although you reside in the north part. You would still observe that it would make you work against those who worked for nothing. Nor would it alter your opinions, if the law embraced the whole Union. Suppose those who worked for pay and those who labored for nothing, should be seperated by the Ohio?-Suppose all the Dutch and Irish, and other laboring men in Kentucky were made by act of Congress to work for nothing? How would effect the honor and the interest of laborers in Ohio? I need not ask you. You see at a glance it would be disasterous to both. I will only add, that not the Irish, nor the Dutch; but the Africans do so work without pay, and I would like you to show me by the single rule of three, or some other good rule, how a white man's working for nothing, or even half pay, or the same effect. Suppose all the work now poverished, and to some extent, abandoned soil,

Van Buren and Harrison are before the people it not dishonor you? Would it not reduce the changed commodities of other climes; her

and lucid examination than that of the duty of and bring upon us the wrath of God without abolitionists in the coming choice for President.

I desire to call the attention of my anti-slave- tate, I verily believe, in the course of ten years, abolitionists in the coming choice for President.

I desire to call the attention of my anti-slave- tate, I verily believe, in the course of ten years, ry friends to the above facts—that by the ad-

pass off time, and this apology, I trust, will passes a bill for the abolition of slavery in the duties. That it renders them liable to be called by the better market it would afford for its floure. leave me from being politically assassinated and District of Columbia, and Gen. Harrison vetoes out to suppress insurrection. That it invites its beef and its pork; and the whele Union ic, (as he plainly indicates he would do,) now invasion, and exposes them to the dangers and would be benefitted by its cementing into one The question of political action has been diswho are responsible for that act? Mr. Rankin, hardships of war. But enough. This camgreat and common interest the Eastern country,
cussed mainly as a question of consistency or Mr. Gilliland, Mr. Blanchard and others who paign has taught laborers their strength. They and yet the great mass of abolitionists is made in the striptures" for the rule of their conduct. To this class I would say, "come now, let us reason together," and see whether in the light of the rule of their conduct. To this class I would say, "come now, let us reason together," and see whether in the light of the rule of their conduct. To this so said the flevil when he persuaded our first together," and see whether in the light of the rule of their conduct. To the rule of their conduct is the rule of their conduct. To the rule of their conduct is the rule of their conduct. To the rule of their conduct is the rule of their conduct. To the rule of their conduct is the rule of the rule of their conduct. To the rule of their conduct is the rule of their conduct. To the rule of their conduct is the rule of their conduct. To the rule of the rule of their conduct. To the rule of their conduct is the rule of the rule of their conduct. To the rule of the rule of

That was as Let us take courage then. Let us nail our tones. We now appeal to the people—to the dence, be invited to take a part in the deliberasovereign power. You are responsible for all tions of this Convention.

at your will. You can alter or amend even this fundamental law, by the simple act of your the value of labor. It will dishonor industry.— It will pamper pride and insolence. It will be-

can abolish it, they will do it. There must be no disputing no halting of the North, is quite as moral, and quite as to result to them or others is quite another ques- now get. It works well. It has advanced our the South. tion. Without expressing any opinion on this cause. It has given it respect and standing .has shown conspicuously in this political can- est man. "Birney will run well next time." of it. It is that labor has been courted—that any chance to elect him this time' was most the North. both parties were loud and long in their declara- anxiously asked? Whigs and democrats were equally friendly. The liberty vote in this coun-The whigs were bold and clamorous on this ty will scarcely reach forty. A few declined voting.

Another fact prominent in the past campaign is full of encouragement. I mean the public to operate against us. discussion—the taste given for addresses and debates. It is just what we want. It is the

Respectfully yours, ELI NICHOLS.

For the Philanthropist.

TRACT-DISTRIBUTION. Galena, O., 12th Month, 13, 1840. RESPECTED FRIEND-I have noticed, with much

pleasure, in the last two numbers of the Philanthropist, a plan for disseminating Anti-slavery information by the periodical publication of tracts for distribution, gratuitously and otherwise. This plan, together with the kind of matter proposed to be embraced in the tracts. recommends itself to my mind as being superior to any other cheap method with which I am acquainted. Tracts are in a form much more suitable for reading as well as preservation than a newspaper; and besides embracing in general, but one subject, they are more likely to be read, especially by artisans, mechanics, shop-keepers, and, in general, all men of much business.

It is very true that all are interested morally, in the extinction of slavery; yet all do not feel, Philadelphia, we recognize the evidence of our equally, the moral obligation they are under to promote its extinction; but all may more readily be made to labor for it if they can be persuaded that slavery is a pecuniary evil to themselves and a political evil to the country. Let them once become satisfied that slavery is injuring their purses, and, depend upon it, their perceptions of its wrong will be very much quickened. This is, therefore, the kind of natter that, in my opinion, ought to be principally embraced in tracts. This kind of matter have often thought, too, ought to occupy more space in the Anti-slavery newspapers. persuade men that their moral feeling lead along the same channel with their pecuniary interest, and we have no difficulty in directing their course. And that this is the fact in relation to litionists throughout the United States, to call slavery I have no reason to doubt, not only as respects the South but the North also. Both would, unquestionably, be immense gainers by the abolition of slavery, in every point of viewreligiously, morally, pecuniarily, politically

Let slavery be extinguished at the South, and ists in this State, to make independent nominabut the already free blacks and the lower class convicts, would it not affect labor precisely as it and value. Its huge plantations would soon woman or child is secure from the grasp of the does now! You know it would. But sup- he subdivided into smaller farms of more eco- slave holder, who may set up his claim to us as

which would add to the honest value of real es-I desire to call the attention of my anti-slave- tate, I verily believe, in the course of ten years,

W. HANCE.

WHOLE NO. 239

Friend Hance then incloses two dollars to aid in the good work .- ED. PHIL.

CONVENTION AT ECONOMY.

The first District Convention of Indiana Aboitionists, held its adjourned meeting in Friends' Meeting House, near Economy, on the 9th and 10th days of the 11th month, 1840. The President in the Chair. When on motion, it was Resolved, That a Committee of three be ap-

Resolved. That all persons present, who acknowledge the principles of immediate emanci-

The Committee appointed to prepare business for the Convention, reported the following all our religious devotions, viz. the word of would delight to honor, "but" there is no hope ty of law. You are the very fountain and Preamble and Resolutions, which were largely source of law. The very constitution is only discussed and adopted, most of them unanimously, and all very nearly so.

The following are the resolutions:--En-

lot is cast in the lap, but the whole disposing pleas, you refuse wilfully, and the curses of Therefore, Resolved. That men, who, by the God will be upon you. Slavery will destroy exercise of despotic power, deprive their fellow men of liberty, rob them of every right, and buy and sell human beings as they do dumb anget licentiousness, dishonesty, and every vice. imals: and all those who tolerate such things, It will set every man against his neighbor. It give the strongest possible evidence, that they will make slaves of all laborers. It will fill our are wholly unworthy to be entrusted with the

Resolved, That slave holders, being tyrants whether he be called a slave or freeman. I God. And you, the sovereign people alone, by in principle, and despots in practice, should be

> conferred upon him by his Maker, and is therefore treason against God.

the Lord our God, nor respect of person, nor done the moral, one other remained the front and guite as moral, and quite as taking of gifts."—1 Ch. v. 6, 7. "Judges and So it may be that the industrious have turned and it must stay up until it conquers. I am much entitled to the fostering care of a paternal the scale in voting, but whether advantages are sure it can, and will. A fig for the votes we government, as the slave breeding industry of

Resolved, That admitting the right of Conpoint at present, I would call the attention of Why I was never so honored at an election !-- gress to protect the industry of the South, by a the working community to a point of high in- Not a man in my township voted with me, but positive prohibition of importations; the patterest to themselves. I mean that part which I seemed every where to be considered an hon- rons of that industry appear with but an ill grace. in denying the equal right of Congress to provass, and which has been the very life and soul seemed to be a general exclamation. "Is there tect with equally efficient laws the industry of

> Resolved, That we are in favor of Free Trade when an arrangement can be entered into which will make it free and equal on both sides; but we are opposed to freedom on one side and prohibition on the other, when both are made

> And whereas, while no citizens of a Northern State can go to the South and set up a claim to any person as property, and as such bring him hither from his home, we have no protection, against such claims being made upon us, by citizens of the South; and in case of such claim. being made, we have by no means the same protection for our persons which we have for our property. And whereas, we believe that the people of

> the Northern States of this Union are the only people on earth who ever voluntarily submitted to a liability to be thus claimed, and on the decision of a single Magistrate to be deprived of liberty or life; and that it is degrading to our character as a people to be subject to such claims: Therefore-Resolved, That we will perseveringly labor

for the practical establishment of the principle. that human beings derive from their Maker, in whose image they were created, an inalienable right to be free; that our persons may be secure from the ruthless grasp of the Southern Despot, at least, so long us we remain upon our own

Resolved. That in the claim which was set p by a slave holder, to the body and soul of Mary Gilmore, a free white Orphan Girl of own danger, and especially, of danger to our orhan children when our heads shall be laid beneath the cold clods of the valley!

And whereas, the immediate object of all inellectual and moral action upon these subjects. is the procurement of such honest and righteous political action as shall result in the incorporation of just principles (to the exclusion of all others) in the Constitution and laws of our country; that our rights may be firmly establish ed in the fundamental laws of the land, and placed under the protection of wise and faithful administrators of the government, who will rule in the fear of God, being a terror to evil doers,

and a praise to them that do well: Therefore-Resolved. That we recommend to the Abo-National Convention of the friends of Independent nominations, as early as practicable, to nominate condidates for President and Vice President for the election in 1844.

Resolved, That we recommend to Abolitionnow soon would the quickened labor, the more tions for Executive, Legislative, and Judicial active enterprise, of not only the freed slaves, Offices, and to withhold their suffrages from all candidates who do not make a public avowal of in the penilentiary, can reduce your wages of the white population there, aided by the entheir attention to advocate a system of proteswithout black men working for nothing having ergy and capital of the North, fertilize their im- tion for the liberties and the rights of all men-Resolved, That so long as there is no spot o done in the penitentiary were done by black thus increasing at the same time its productions ground in these United States, where any man,

property, and by a law of Congress have that that will send dismay into the ranks of the tyclain adjudicated by a single Magistrate, without any right of appeal, it indicates shameful ignorance of our institutions and laws, to speak of ours as a free country; when there is not another country on earth where the liberties of the people are held by so frail a tenure!

Resolved. That five Delegates be now an pointed to attend a State Convention to pro mote independent political action; to be convened at the time and place of holding the next Annual Meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Society; and the several District Conventions are respectfully invited to choose a like number of Delegates to said Convention.

Daniel Worth, Asa Beals, Josiah Bell, N. Johnson, and Micajah White, were appointed

Delegates to the State Convention. Resolved. That the members of the Convention will give a decided preference to free labor, and that we recommend our merchants to endeavor to supply us with goods of that description.

as far as practicable. Resolved. That this Convention congratulate the Anti-Slavery Females of this vicinity on their recent organization of a Female Anti-Slavery Society; and that we are deeply sensible of the very powerful influence of female exertions in this holy cause, and hail their association as a most auspicious omen of success-as the experience of all ages confirms the fact, that their sex have always led the van when objects of mercy, humanity and benevolence claimed

Resolved, That a committee of five be pointed to report on the establishment of an Independent Press, which shall vindicate the right of the people to protection in their industry their liberty, and all their rights.

Asa Beals, Henry H. Way, Arnold Buffum. N. Johnson, and Daniel Worth, were appointed said committee; who presented the following

REPORT.

The people of the United States are among the most remarkable of the nations of the earth for their cultivation of the spirit of patriotism; this prominent and overpowering principle in their character has led them to regard the evils which as a nation we have suffered, as merely temporary, and to rely on the regular and necessary operation of our system of government for relief. We had not even indulged the idea that it was possible, that there was incorporated into our system an evil which in its very nature must create hostile interests and feelings, and ultimately prostrate our liberties, and involve us in irretrievable ruin, until for a long time, we had witnessed the legislation of Congress and the action of the National Government exclusively devoted to the protection of southern institutions, southern industry, and southern rights, and to the promotion of southern aggrandizement, and southern supremacy, till the Nation seemed almost to consider that the people of the Northern States have no rights or interests that are worthy of protection and care.

Our Manufacturing interest has been abandoned to a hopeless competition with the capital and labor of Europe, and our skilful and enterprising Artizans turned out of employment and forced to seek a scanty subsistence by the cultivation of a few rented acres of ground, till our Agricultural produce finds lutle market except for feeding the slaves of the South, and our farms and our labor is transferred to their Cotton and Tobacco, to be sold in the European

petition which the repeal of the Tariff has opened to foreign capitalists, who send hither their agents to sell to the American people their supply of manufactured goods, and take from us what little the slave-holders have left of the proceeds of our industry, and drain our country of its wealth.

The public press of the nation, with few exceptions, is devoted to the support of the institutions and the supremacy of the South, and at war with the rights and the prosperity of the people of the North.

When a skilful Physician is called to a pa tient, his first business is to ascertain the nature and seat of the disease; and when a Nation is in trouble, the true patriot will first seek out the cause of the difficulty, which he will labor to remove, as the only appropriate remedy .-There certainly is a cause why the people of these States are not united, prosperous and happy. Have the leaders of either of the great po-litical parties satisfied our minds that they have discovered the cause, and that they are disposed against the Banks! The other party assures us that the Democrats only are in fault, and rails against the Sub-Treasury. Without attempting to settle the question between them, we go one step farther back, and inquire who are they that control and govern these contending factions; and that dictate the measures of both-which measures for forty years past have neither been calculated nor designed to promote our welfare; and the concluston is forced upon us, that the source of our difficulties lies in the controlling power of a domineering Aristocracy in the South over the government and the destinies of the nation. This power has hitherto been hidden from our view by means of a well trained and disciplined party machinery; by which, the people are kept in a constant turmoil, in two grand divisions, consisting of the Ins and the Outs; sometimes under one name. and sometimes under another; and neither of rights of free colored persons, except in a sinthem adhering to any fixed political creed or gle point. By a law of 1799, all but white per course of policy, for more than a very few years sons were exempted, or rather excluded, from at a time. Those who have supported the party in place, and elevated them to power for the time being, are collared, harnessed, and blindly led to draw in the traces of the party, tion that framed our constitution, the question of whether their measures tend to the welfare or depriving the colored people of the right of sufthe ruin of the nation; while those who are out frage, gave rise to much discussion. At first, of place, charge the evils which we suffer to the ruling party; not considering, that the wireworkers of both the parties are equally Aristo- tinuing to them this right; for, on motion to in cratical slave holders, who in the nature of sert a clause to secure this privilege to all males things are hastile to the prosperity of working residing in the territory, the vote stood, yeas, freemen, whom they have actually reduced to the humiliating and degrading condition of a liability to be claimed by Southern slave holders as their property, with far less protection for descendants was lost by a vote of 17 to 16, one our own bodies than we have for our dumb ani- member being absent. On the third reading of

But the time has fully come, when our distresses and our dangers demand, that the veil of party jugglery should be torn away; when the mask behind which southern despots have con-cealed their designs should be removed, and me light, and exhibited to the open gaze of a deceived, a crippled, but not yet a ruined people; that while it is not yet too late, the people who are not slave holders, in all the States, may no standing forth in the dignity of freemen, wearing no man's collar, they may establish for themselves a system of protection for their industry, their rights and their welfare, which will give a demonstration of wisdom and energy.

To promote this great purpose, alike demanded by true patriotism and sond policy, we recommend the adoption of the following resolulions:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Committee of the State Anti-Slavery Society, forthwith, to establish a paper to be published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum, to be called THE PROTECTIONIST. Adopted unanimously.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we approve of the manly independent course which the editor of the Philanthropist has taken; and that we recommend

his paper as worthy of patronage. Resolved, That the members of this Convention will henceforth discourage the circulation of any newspaper whose columns are not open to free discussion.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully solicit the aid of our beloved and able friends, Andrew Spillard, Mormon Way, Asa Beals, Samuel Mitchell, Kersey Grave, and as many others as are willing to give their assistance in carrying forward our anti-slavery enterprise, by spending some portion of their time during the ensuing winter in giving lectures on the sub-

ject of slavery.

Resolved, That our Lecturing Agents be in structed, and abolitionists generally respectfully invited, to solicit subscriptions for the Protecionist; and to forward the names, with the money, to the publishers as speedily as possible. ISAIAH OSBORNE, President.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday Morning, December 23, 1840.

THE BLACK CODE OF OHIO.

This week we devote a large portion of our paper to an exposition of the Black Code of winter of 1838-9, but it will not be out of place now, when all eyes are directed to the Assembly, in hopes of a reform in our legislation.

Degeneracy. This is the year eighteen hundred and forty. That religion, which breathes peace on earth and good will to man, and commands us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, made its advent nearly nineteen centuries

The blessings imparted by its presence, can tell? Despotism has been smitten by its power, and is now crumbling in decay. Civil liberty has sprung up in its footsteps. Under its influence slavery has ceased to exist in the British dependencies. France and every other nation, save our own, under the same influence, are about severing the chains on human limbs. In some of the states of this Union, the march of liberty has been steadily onward. Massachusetts, Vermont, and N. there only at such low prices that the profit of York have protested against the gag-resolutions of Congress, and spread the broad ægis of a market, to enrich and build up a southern aristocracy, and to perpetuate its dominion over us. their borders. Sixty four years ago, our fath- the use of the State; to be recovered by action of debt, ment, the Congress of the United States passed Our mercantile interest is also sacrificed by ers, moved by the free spirit of Christianity, solemnly proclaimed the grand doctrines of human rights. Thirty eight years ago, the free settlers of Ohio, the framers of our Constitu tion, affirmed the same great doctrines, and fixed the brand of their reprobation forever on the spirit and practice of slavery.

Within a few years past, in full view of these glorious effects of Christianity, the sons of those settlers, the descendants of the revolutionary fathers; men, who call themselves christians: republicans, who scoff at the servile spirit and sentiments of monarchies: with the lights of Christianity beaming upon them, the voice of mercy pleading against them, their professions of superior devotion to freedom staring them in the face; spurning every feeling dear to our common humanity, forgetful of the contempt with which posterity will regard their memories; in violation of the conto apply a remedy? One party tells us that the stitution they were sworn to maintain; ive done all the mischief, and cries out in disregard of the rights of the peo ple they were sworn to protect; in contempt of the eternal, unchangeable principles of truth and instice, and in defiance of God-have bowed down before the demon of slavery, and, in obedience to its demands and the exactions of an iron prejudice, trodden upon the weak, forged chains for the best affections of the human heart, and enacted laws to uphold and perpetuate a stupendous system of violence, robbery and licentiousness.

Times before the Constitution.

Before the formation of our present constitu tion, under the territorial form of government no distinction was ever recognized in Ohio, between the rights of white persons, and the service in the militia. In all other respects, the rule of equality was universal. In the conven majority of the members was in favor of con-19; nays, 15-every member being present .-"A motion to extend the same privilege to their the article, a motion was made to strike out the clause which had been previously inserted, extending this privilege to persons of color as above stated, which was carried by the casting vote of the president, on the of all the members. incarnation of despotism be brought forth to the On the question of striking out a clause which testimony in courts of justice against white persons, it was carried in the affirmative, by a vote longer be blindly led by party jugglers; but of seventeen to sixteen, one member absent.*" These votes of the Convention show, how

restrict the rights of colored people.

demanded heavier impositions on the people of color, and the demand was obeyed. We here insert the two Acts of Ohio, in relation to Blacks and Mulattoes," passed 1804 and 1807. Let every man, who has one sentment of humanity or equity in his posom, after the examination of these laws, say, whether hey ought longer to remain on the statute book.

AN ACT to regulate Black and Mulatto person. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assemble the State of Ohto, That from and after the st a next, no black or mulatto person shan be permitted to settle or reside in this State, unless he or she shall first produce a fair certificate from some court within the U States, of his or her actual freedom; which certificate shall be attested by the clerk of said court, and the ea thereof annexed thereto by the said clerk.

Sec. 2. That every black or mulatto person residing within this State, on or before the first day of June, me housand eight hundred and four, shall enter his orner name together with the name or names of his or her cail ren, in the clerk's office, in the county in which he, he or they reside, which shall be entered on record by sid lerk; and thereafter the clerk's certificate of such record shall be sufficient evidence of his, her or their freedon and for every entry and certificate, the person obtaining the sama shall pay to the clerk twelve and a half cens Provided, nevertheless, that nothing in this act contain ed, shall bar the lawful claim to any black or mulate

Sec. 3. That no person or persons, residents of the State, shall be permitted to hire, or in any way employ any black or mulatto person, unless such black or mula o person shall have one of the certificates as aforesaid under pain of forfeiting and paying any sum not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, for every such offence; and one half thereof for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the State; and shall moreover pay to the owner, if any there be, of such black or mulaatto person, the sum of fifty cents for every day he, she or they shall in any wise em-ploy, harbor or secrete such black or mulatto person; which sum or sums shall be recoverable before any court

having cognizance thereof.
Sec. 4. That if any person or persons shall harbor of secrete any black or mulatto person, the property of any person whatever, or shall in any wise hinder or prevent the lawful owner or owners from retaking and possessing his or her black or mulatto servant or servants, he or they shall, upon conviction thereof, by indictment or informa tion, be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court; one half thereof Ohio. Most of what follows we wrote in the for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use

Sec. 5. That every black or mulatto person who shall come to reside in this State, with such certificate as is required in the first section of this act, shall, within two years, have the same recorded in the clerk's office, in the county in which he or she means to reside, for which he or she shall pay to the clerk twelve and a half cents; and the clerk shall give him or her a certificate of such re-

Sec. 6. That in case any person or persons, his or their persons, that now are, or hereafter may be, in this State, may apply, upon making satisfactory proof that such black or mulatto person or persons is the property of him or her who applies to any associate judge or justice of the peace within this State, the associate judge or justice is hereby empowered and required, by his precept, to direct the sheriff or constable to arrest such black or mulaito person or persons, and deliver the same, in the county or township where such officers shall reside, to the claimant or claimants or his or their agent or agents; for which service, the sheriff or constable shall receive such compen-sation as they are entitled to receive in other cases, for

ve, or shall remove from this State, or who shall aid and assist in removing, contrary to the provisions of first proving as herein before directed, that he, she of they is, or are legally entitled to do so, shall, on convic tion thereof before any court having cognizance of the same, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to qui tam, or indictment; and shall moreover be liable to

ne action of the party injured.
ELIAS LANGHAM, Speaker of the House of Representatives NATHANIEL MASSIE,

Speaker of the Senate January 5th. 1804.

AN ACT to amend the last named Act. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, I hat no negro or mulatto person shall be permitted to emigrate into, and settle within this twenty days thereafter, enter into bond with two or mor cehold sureties, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars before the clerk of the court of common pleas of the coun ty in which such negro or mulatto may wish to reside to be approved of by the clerk,) conditioned for the good behaviour of such negro or mulatto, and moreover to pay for the support of such person, in case he, she or the shall thereafter be found within any township in this State, unable to support themselves; and if any negro of nulatto person shall emigrate into this State, and no omply with the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the township where sne negro or mulatto may be found, to remove immediately such black or mulatto person, in the same manner as i

required in the case of paupers. whom such bond may be given as aforesaid, to file the same in his office, and give a certificate thereof to such negro or mulatto person; and the said clerk shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar for the bond and cer ificate aforesaid, on the delivery of the certificate.

Sec. 3. That if any person, being a resident of thi mulatto person aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of the first section of this act; any person so offending, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding one hundred dellars, the one half to the informer and the other half for the use of the poor of the township in which such person may reside; to be recovered by action; and moreover be liable for the maintenance and sunport of such negro or mulatto, provided he, she or they

shall become unable to support themselves. Sec. 4. That no black or mulatto person or person shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn or give evidence in any court of record, or elsewhere, in this State, in any ause depending, or matter of controversy, where either party to the same is a white person; or in any prosecuwhich shall be instituted in behalf of this against any white person.

Sec. 5. That so much of the act, entitled "An act to re gulate black and mulatto persons," as is contrary to this act, together with the sixth section thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after

he first day of April next, ABRAHAM SHEPHERD. Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS KIRKER,

Speaker of the Senatc.

* Judge King's Report. Without any comment at this time on the section

the law in regard to testimony, is founded on the assumption, that colored people do not appreciate the obligations of truth, or of an oath. had been inserted, excluding them from giving of enterprise, by rendering of uncertain acfar the framers of the constitution intended to the former. Need we here speak of the fraud But the example of oppression had been set, tinually subject? It were almost a work of super- beit, it is a fact, that from that time to the present,

corrupting tendencies. The spirit of starcry member of the Assembly can furnish facts beat. statute-book, their property having been annucase of Scott's murderers-a wife, prohibited which their children have been excluded.* from giving testimony that might lead to the iustice should yet be defrauded of its claims, on to repeal.

years ago in this State, a case related to us by the lamented Charles Hammond, who often in conversation with me, expressed his hostility to useful class of the community—it certainly is

The former became angry, drew his knife, and his antagonist sought safety in flight. The white man pursued him, followed him into his A Legal Settlement and the Right of Jury-Trial. house, and cornered him. It was too dark to discern objects distinctly. The little son of the colored man, was lying in the corner whither taining a "legal settlement" in the State. This his father had retreated, when, awakened by the is a gratuitous insult to him; for, it is well in case the party arrested shall be committed to the jail of noise, he started up in front of him. That mo- known, that paupers among the colored people of the county, the claimant, his or her agent or attorney ment, the knife of the white man, blind with Ohio are rare, and the few there be, always titled thereto the amount of the jail fees and the rage, entered his bowels, almost laying bare the find their wants most cheerfully supplied by whole cavity. The child died. The murderer left the house and kept his own counsel; none had witnessed the deed but the family and a few colored inmates; and justice never could be had, the murderer went unpunished, for a colored man's oath was inadmissible!-The law is entirely gratuitous. Every white man, who is not gangrened by prejudice, knows, that the character of the colored people in this State generally, is such as to make them credible witnesses. Besides, why call in question the competency of a jury of twelve men of comon sense to decide on the credibility of testimony? This they do in the case of white witnesses. Why not let colored evidence go to them on the same condition. The law is as the people of Ohio demands its repeal.

School Law.

But the spirit of slavery was not yet satisfied. complete. So long as one privilege above his bare natural rights was accorded to him, the slaveholder had ground for offence, and his friends in this State were discontented. The colored man was still entitled to participate in the benefits of the common school-fund. He could still educate his children, and thus cherish the hope that their intelligence might one day secure to them privileges from which he was cut off. But this hope was crushed. A free colored population, enlightened and virtuous, is there be darkness." was his decree, and it was obeyed. The colored man was shut out from the benefits of the common school, and doomed

Before the organization of our state-governa law, in which was incorporated the following proposition for the acceptance or rejection deliberate conviction of this General Assembly that the of the territory of Ohio:-"That the section constitution can only be sustained as it was framed by number sixteen in every township—and, where Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the such section has been sold, granted, or disposed State of Ohio, That when any person held to labor or serof, other lands equivalent thereto, and most vice in any of the United States under the laws thereof contiguous to the same—shall be granted to the bor or service is due, his or her agent and attorney inhabitants of such township for the use of hereby authorized to apply to any judge of any court of schools." The only condition annexed was, that the "State would, by an irrevocable ordinance, exempt the lands of the United States from taxation for the term of five years from and of a person for whom he is agent or attorney, and which after the day of the sale," "The State of Ohio oath or affirmation shall be reduced to writing, and shall in convention assembled, accepted the above proposition on condition that all the lands before mentioned, to be appropriated by the United States to the support of schools, shall be any county in this State, authorizing and directing any county in this State, authorizing and directing said sheriff or constable to seize and arrest the vested in the legislature of this State, in trust said for said purpose." Congress agreed to this modification of the former proposition, and the grant was accordingly made.

grant. No conditions were annexed, no phraseology employed, which could authorize the State, residing in the county in which such arrest is supposition, that it was the intention of Congress to exclude from the benefits of these donations the colored children of the territory. Let us now see whether the framers of the Constitution intended thus to limit the benefits of schools endowed in whole or in part from the revenue arising from these lands.

Sect. 25th, Art. VIII. of the Constitution de-

"That no law shall be passed to prevent the poor is the several counties and townships within the State, from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges, and universities within this State, which are endowed, in whole or in part, from the revenue arising from the donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of the said schools, academies, and universities, shall be open for the reception of scholars, students, and teachers of every grade, without any distinction or preference wha trary to the intent for which the said donations

The language of this provision is full and explicit. It leaves nothing to conjecture. It se cures to the poor of "every grade," colored as well as white, the benefits of the common schools fund. The correctness of this construction is elating to freedom certificates, we remark, that confirmed by the uniform practice of the State from the date of the adoption of the constitution down to 1829, a period of twenty-seven years. That year, for the first time, the legist is a standing libel on their character, branding lature violated this section of the constitution. hem all, in effect, as LIARS. Its tendency cer. by depriving colored children of the privilege of tainly is, to degrade, them in their own estima- attending the common school. In 1831, anothtion, take off from their conduct the powerful er act was passed, "An Act to provide for the check of self-respect, tempt them to demoralizing support and better regulation of common tricks to secure rights which an unjust law schools;" in which it is provided, "That a throws open to villanous encroachment, and fund shall hereafter be raised in the several check their industry and keep down their spirit counties of this State, in the manner pointed out by this act, for the use of common schools. quisition the rewards of honest labor. While for the instruction of the white youth of every it operates thus upon the colored man, it offers class and grade, without distinction, in reading, occasion to unprincipled white men to gratify writing and arithmetic, and other necessary their avarice or resentment at the expense of branches of education." By the same act, the property of "Blacks and Mulattoes," was exand violence to which colored people are con- empted from taxation for school purposes; how-

The school-laws passed since then, retain persons arrested are awaiting their trial; but probably before the legislature, praying such nany a heart trembles with apprehension lest modification of them, as at least to entitle colored people to a fair proportion of the proceeds of Take another case which took place not many the prayer should not be granted. It is a fact that for the interest of all, that they should have in case of such postponment, it shall and may be lawful for such judge, unless the person so arrested shall enter A white man and a colored man quarrelled. every proper facility granted them for the improvement of themselves in knowledge and vir- proved of by such judge, in the penal sum of one thou

> denied to the colored man the privilege of obthose of their own color.

The right of jury-trial is also witheld from them in precisely those cases where it is most needed-where their personal liberty is in hazard. The slaveholder may lay his hand upon any person of color within our borders, drag him before an irresponsble magistrate, who, on such evidence as shall satisfy his mind, may consign | bide the decision of the judge who shall try the case; and the wretched victim to perpetual slavery.

The Black Law.

But, the worst act remains yet to be noticedan act, which has conferred on Ohio a detestable pre-eminence among the free States, in abject subservience to the Slave-Power— directed to the sheriff or jailor of the proper county, for an act, on which though passed not quite two final hearing and adjudication; and in case there shall be in abject subservience to the Slave-Poweryears since, the people of Ohio have already set absurd as it is wicked, and the christianity of the seal of their condemnation, by returning to the seal of their condemnation, by returning to the seal of their condemnation, by returning to the entitled to be heard by counsel, and shall have comthe Assembly this year, of the seventy-eight members who voted for it, ONLY FIVE,we mean the BLACK ACT. We give it an in-The degradation of the colored man was not sertion once more in our paper, praying that the next record we shall have to make concerning it vice to the claimant, shall give such claimant, his or her may be-"REPEALED."

> *Some three sessions ago, a movement was made looking towards justice—but as far as we know, it has not

(No. 19.) AN ACT Relating to Fugitives from Labor or Service from other

Whereas, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the U. S. declares that "no person held a thorn in the flesh of the slave-holder. "Let to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service of labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." And whereas, the laws now in force within the State of Ohio are sholly inadequate to the protection pledged by this provision of the constitution to the southern States of this Union. And whereas, it is the duty of those who read the largest measure of benefits conferred by the constitution to recognize to their full extent the obligations

shall escape into this State, the person to whom such larecord in this State, or to any justice of the peace, or to the mayor of any city or town corporate, who on such application supported by the oath or affirmation of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, that said fugitive has escaped from his or her service, or from the service specify the name and place of residence of the person to whom such labor is due, and also the name and supposed age of such fugitive, with a pertinent description of his or her person, shall issue his warrant unde hand and seal, and directed to the sheriff or constable of said fugitive who shall be named in the said and in case the said fugitive shall be arrested in the county in which said warrant may be issued, to him or her before some judge of a court of record of this Such were the circumstances attending this give shall be arrested in any other county than the county in which the warrant may be issued, then to take him or her before some judge of a court of record of this made: Provided, however; That no such warrant shall be returned before any officer residing out of the county in which the same may have been issued, unless the official character of the judge or justice issuing the same shall he duly authenticated by the seal, and certificate of the clerk of the supreme court or court of common pleas; and if issued by a mayor of any city or town corporate, the official character of said mayor shall be duly authenticated under the seal of said city or town corporate which said warrant shall be in the form and to the effect following, that is to say: The State of Ohio

To any sheriff or constable of the State of Ohio

This is to authorize and require you to seize and arres the body of firmed to be the slave or servant (as the case may be) of

[of] the State of and in case such arrest be made in this county, to bring such persons so arrested forthwith before some judge of a court of record of this State residing within this county; or in case such arrest be made in any other county this State, then to take said person so arrested before some judge of a court of record of this State, residing within the county in which such arrest may be made to be dealt with as the law directs.

To which warrant shall be annexed a copy of the oath affirmation herein before specified: Provided, That o such arrest shall be made by any sheriff or constable this State without the limits of his own proper coun : by virtue of which warrant, the said fugitive named rein shall be arrested by the officer to whom it is di rected, in any county in this State.

Sec. 2. The said person so claimed as fugitive, when so arrested shall be brought before the officer as directed in the first section of this act, and the said claimant, his or her agent or attorney, having first given security the costs, and having proven to the satisfaction of officer, that the person so seized and arrested doth un-der the laws of the State from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge to give a certificate hereof, to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney which shall be sufficient authority for the removal such fugitive under the provisions of this act, unless the official character of the officer giving the same, be duly authenticated according to the provisions of this act, in r

lation to the issuing of warrants. Sec. 3. If any person or persons shall, knowingly prevent such sheriff, or constable from arresting such fugitive from labor or service aforesaid, or shall wilfully obstruct or hinder such sheriff or constable in making such rests; or shall knowingly and wilfully hinder or obstruct any claimant, his or her agent or attorney, having the in removal of such fugitive to the State from which he or she fled; or shall rescue or sid and abet in the rescue gent or attorney; or if two or more persons shall assem-ble together with intent to abstract, hinder or interrupt such sheriff or constable in arresting such fugitive or

and subsequent legislation gave evidence of its erogation. The observation of perhaps every this exemption generally has existed only on the with intent to obstruct, hinder or interrupt such claimant, agent or attorney having the certificat member of the Assembly can furnish facts beat statute-book, their property having been unituthe removal of such fugitive to the State from which he
or she fled, and shall make any movement or preparations therefore, every person so offending shall, upon conviction therefore, every persons of one during shan, upon con-viction thereof, by indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the from giving testimony that might lead to the detection of her own husband's assassin! The these obnoxious provisions. Petitions are now jail of the county, not exceeding sixty days at the discretion of the court; and shall, moreover, be liable in action at the suit of the persons claiming such labor or service. before the judge agreeably to the provisions of this act, on the return of the warrant, if the claimant, his or her aby the law which the Assembly is now called donations made by the United States for school- gent or attorney, shall not be prepared for trial, and shall purposes; and it would be hard to say, why the prayer should not be granted. It is a fact that

sand doltars to the person claiming the person so arrested as aforesaid, conditioned for his or her appearance on the day to which the trial shall be postponed, and that he or she will then and there abide the decision of the To fill up the cup of our iniquity, we have judge who shall try the case, to commit the party arrested to the jail of the county where the trial is pending there to be detained at the expense of the claimant, his agent or attorney, until the day set for trial by said judge; shall pay down to said judge, for the use of the person enfess for keeping and providing for such person during the period that he or she shall be imprisoned as aforesaid and the said judge shall in like manner give time not exceeding sixty days for the production of evidence on be half of the party arrested, if he or she shall file an affidavit, that he or she does not owe labor or service to the ciaimant, and that the affiant verily believes that he or she will be able to produce evidence to that effect: Provided, That the person so arrested shall give bond and security as aforesaid, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, and conditioned for his or her personal appearance at the time and place of trial, and that he or she on failure to give such bond and security; the party ar-rested shall be committed to the jail of the county, there to be detained until the time fixed for trial as aforesaid; and on the day appointed for the trial of such, if committed to jail shall be brought before said judge, or in case of his absence, sickness or inability to attend, before some other judge of a court of record of this State residing within such county, by the written order of such judge a breach of the condition of either of said t claimant shall have a right of action thereon, and recovpulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses.
Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the said judge, at the ime to which the case is postponed as aforesaid, to proceed to hear the parties, and if it shall be proven to his satagent or attorney, a certificate of that fact which shall be a sufficient authority for such claimant, his or her agent or attorney to remove such fugitive from the State, but no such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient authority for the removal of such fugitive unless the official character of the officer giving the same be duly authenticated according to the provisions of this act in relation to the issuing of warrants; and if the party thus arrested shall not appear according to the conditions of his or her bond, i shall be the duty of said judge to deliver the same to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, to enable him or her to bring suit thereon.

Sec. 6. It any person or persons in this State shall counsel, advise, or entice any other person who by the aws of another State shall owe labor or service to any other person or persons, to leave, abandon, abscond or escording to the laws of such other State is or may be due. or shall furnish money or conveyance of any kind, or any other facility, with intent and for the purpose of ena bling such person owing labor or service as aforesaid to escape from or eluded the claimant of such person owing labor or service as aforesaid, every person so offending shall upon conviction thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days, at a discretion of the court; and shall moreover be liable

in an action at the suit of the party injured. Sec. 7. If any person shall falsely, fraudulently, and without proper authority, give to any other person, who by the laws of any other State shall owe labor or serviceto any person or persons; any certificate or other testimonial of emancipation, with the intent to defraud the person or persons to whom such labor or service may be due, knowing such person to owe labor or service as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any such person owing labor or service as aforesaid, who may come into this State without the consent of the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, knowing such person to owe labor or service as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days at the disretion of the courts and shall moreover he liable in se

ion at the suit of the party injured. Sec. 8. Any sheriff, or constable, who shall execute any process directed and delivered to him under the pros of this act, or any clerk of a court, or mayor, shall authenticate any certificate or warrant under the provisions of this act, shall receive the same fees as are now allowed by law for similar services in other cases Sec. 9 It shall be the duty of all officers proceeding ander this act to recognize, without proof, the existence of slavery or involuntary servitude, in the several States of this Union in which the same may exist or be recog-

nized by law.

Sec. 10. If any person in any decosition or affidavit. or other oath or affirmation, taken pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall wilfully and corruptly depo firm, or declare, any matter to be the fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, every person se offending shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at hard labor not more than seven, nor less tha

three years. Sec: 11. If any person or persons shall in any manner attempt to carry out of the State, or knowingly be iding in carrying out of this State, any persons, without first obtaining sufficient legal authority for so doing according to the laws of this State or of the United States, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary and kept at hard labor,

not less than three, nor more than seven years.

Sec. 12. That the fourth section of an act to regulate black and mulatto persons, passed January 5th, 1804, and so much of the second section of the act to prevent kidnapping, passed February 15, 1821, as is inco provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby

repealed Sec. 13. That a trial and judgment under the act of Congress, entitled an act respecting fugitives from jus-tice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 12, 1793, or a trial and the provisions of this act, shall be adjudged as a final bar to any subsequent proceeding against such fugitive under the provisions of this act. Sec. 14. This act to take effect from and after the first

day of May next. JAS. J. FARAN. Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM HAWKINS, Speaker of the Senate.

February 26th. 1839.

Comment on this next week .- Ep. PHIL.

ONE DANGER.

There are four highly respectable whig papers in Ohio, under the control of abolitionists -the Xenia Free Press, Painesville Telegraph, Ashtabula Sentinel, and Ohio Atlas. With the exception of the first, none has devoted any considerable portion of its columns, for a year past, to the dissemination of anti-slavery intelligence or discussion of anti-slavery topics. The editors themselves have scarcely ever engaged in such discussion. Judging from the proportionate space allotted to the question of slavery in their papers, one would infer that they deemed it rather er an insignificant one. While the Free Press of such fugitive from such sheriff, constable, claimant, a- has given more prominance to it, the editor him self has bestowed little time on the elaboration of articles on the subject. For the last six

been to preserve the whig ranks from being broken by the defection of abolitionists. This has naturally led them to lay great stress on the pro-slavery corruption of the rival party, and palliate the bad deeds of their Hence, while some of them were totally silent in relation to the acts of Mr. Webster and many other whig senators, as well as the proslavery pledges of Gen. Harrison, the rest noticed them, but to explain away or justify them, How far such conduct was calculated to exalt the tone of abolitionists, stre then their integrity, or save them from the charge of insincerity, we shall not now inquire. Albeit, we may be permitted to say that so was it not in former days. Then, every transgression of the spirit or requirements of liberty, by whomsoever committed, received from every abolitionist, its just recompense of reward.

These statements are not made in a censorious spirit, or for the purpose of attach. Newport. They are highly spirited, but we ing odium to the gentlemen alluded to. They must be pardoned for expressing a doubt, whethare persuaded no doubt, that they have pursued er the ground some of our India proper course, and taken a correct view of the ana friends seem about to take in regard relative importance of the various questions that to the tariff, be expedient for them as abolitionhave come under their notice. Still, their pa- ists. We do not intend to controvert this matpers, (we except now the Xenia Free Press,) ter, but it strikes us, that to commit the abolishow that they consider the question of slavery of very subordinate consequence, of comparative- is rather a dangerous policy, and may prevent it ly little importance in a political point of view. from securing the support of multitudes, whose The Free Press, while it differs with them in views, on constitutional grounds, if no other, this respect, thinks that there are other questare adverse to any other than tions of more immediate and pressing interest, tariff for revenue. We do not presume to None of them has made any systematic effort dictate; but throw out these hints simply for the to enlighten the public mind on the political e- consideration of our friends. vils of slavery; none, we believe, has published even occasional articles on this subject.

Up to the time of a separate nomination for the presidency in this state, with the exception of the Ohio Atlas, they were friendly to the the 8th of second month, (February,) 1841, at 10 o'clock, Philanthropist. The Ohio Atlas has an old A.M. grudge against me, for my severe denunciation litical action will commence its session on the evening of the conduct of Governor Vance in the Mahan of the same day, at the same place. The subject of nor affair. Now, they are all unfriendly in their tone. Inaung for cardinates for congress and the dark ture, men who will not "basely bow the knee to the dark One ranks me in many respects with the vilest spirit of slavery," and the election of Delegates to a National Convention, to nominate for the next Presiof "loco focos." Another, the Xenia Free Press, dential election, will make this the most interesting meetcharges me with a disposition to manage the abing of the friends of liberty, which has yet taken place olitionists of Ohio. The others take me to task for not deferring to the opinions of the ma-

All these papers claim the confidence and support of abolitionists; are in the habit of giving them counsel; in fact, aspire to shape their opinions, and direct their efforts.

They are assiduous in warning the abolitionists against rashness, violent movements, too much haste-against the trickery, the ignorance, or enthusiasm of het headed third-party menand, (some of them.) against a separation of their interests from those of the whig party.

Now, we shall not quarrel with these, our editorial brethren. We have been striving to give a statement of their true position. We can believe them honest: it is not for us to question their sincerity. Our single object in speaking of them, and their relations to the anti-slavery cause, is, to call the attention of abo their policy,-which is, if we interpret rightly to make Abolitionism always wait on the march of Whigism. They would rejoice to see it triumph; but so anxious are they that it should triumph without injury to their party, they shrink from decisive measures; and so far from impelling it forward, are ready to exclaim in the language of the Free Press-O, for a team of twelve horse power to hold back our leaders! Remember, we are not denouncing or proscribing them; for they do not attach precisely the same importance to the anti-slavery cause that we do. No doubt, they act according to the idea they have of its pretensions. and hence, though some of them may not be fulby devotion to the party.

fluence on abolition is not of the right kind,-If your policy be adopted, we can look forward to nothing but a hopelessly protracted warfare against slavery, inconclusive, half-hearted, fruitless. : Certainly, you do not think so; but we do. Can you blame us then, when we warn Ohio abolitionists, and put them on their guard against papers, which must serve party first, and abolitionism afterwards? We may be mistaken. Still, we call upon abolitionists to consider these sonable suggestions. things. Surely, we have misunderstood them, if it be their purpose to make abolitionism any thing less than a paramount question. Watch then von presses. Review their policy. Consider without prejudice, its legitimate results .-But a little while since, one of them endeavoured to make you distrust your Executive Committee, opinions and position, which convinced us that and to sow discord in your ranks. Another, we we did wrong in censuring him so severely. perceive, gravely admonishes abolitionists, in We wish now publicly to announce that, in so Northern Ohio, to be on their guard, about the far as our remarks reflected on his integrity or Great Convention which meets on the 23rd of consistency, they were unjust, unintentionally this month to establish a more efficient moral so, most certainly, on our part. Still, we beg and political organization against slavery .- leave, respectfully, though most solemnly to pro-What means all this? Will you suffer your par- test against the policy of any religious or poty-presses to chain you to your parties for weal litical editor, who, at this crisis in the history of taxes. The time of the Assembly was chiefly

In all honesty, we say, we fear that your in-

months, their main object, so we think, has be able to say whether there be just ground for our apprehensions.

> We have thus performed a most painful duty for we dislike exceedingly to arraign our friends at the bar of public opinion. From no ill will have we spoken; but, we do most solemnly be lieve, that Ohio Abolitionism has now much to fear from the present policy of the whig anti-

> For the good it may do, give it full credit. But, is there a true abolitionist who will tolerate any attempt, coming from what quarter is may, to make abolition subservient to either of the parties? God-forbid!

PROTECTIONIST.

This is the title of our friend Arnold Buffum's new paper. It is published at New Garden Wayne co. The first number is well filled with interesting matter. We copy from it an account of the proceedings of the late convention held at tionism of our sister state to a protective tariff

NOTICES. Indiana State Society.

The anniversary meeting of the State Society will b held at New Garden, Wayne County, on the 2nd day

A State Convention of the friends of independent poinating for cardidates for Congress and the State Legisla

Friends' Convention.

A General Convention of Friends of the Indiana Yearly meeting who are favorable to the formation of Anti-Slavery Societies, to be conducted in all respects in accordance with the peculiar principles and testimonies of Friends, will be held at New Garden, Wayne County, on 2d day after the second 7th day in the 1st month,

District Conventions.

District No. 3. The first day of the year Friends' Meeting house, Salem, Union Co. District No. 2. The second Tuesday of January, 1841, t 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sand Creek. ortance will come i.e fore both of them, and several speakers are expected to be present.

A. P. BENNETT, State Agent.

A NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION of voting onists will be held at New York City, o. the second

BOOKS MANUFACTURED IN THE WEST. If any one desire to see a specimen of the enterprise with which books are manufactured n the West, let him look at an advertisement on our fourth page, by Truman and Smith. The enterprise of these gentlemen is worthy of all

GOVERNOR CORWIN'S INAUGURAL.

Governor Corwin devotes his inaugural chiefly to the discussion of the bank question. In most points he is opposed to-ex-Governor Shannon. He recommends one of two policies -- the es-But their party has still greater claims upon them, tablishment of a State-bank with auxiliaries-or the institution of a Board of Control of ly conscious of it, they are clearly endeavoring ver the sound banks already in existence. We to subordinate the claims of abolition. We re- should be very happy, if we had room in this peat, we wish no controversy with you, gentle- number to furnish extracts from this document. men. Your motives we do not question, how- Next week, we shall give so much of it as indiever sternly we may protest against that policy cates the policy of the new Governor. It must which can find in the objects of either of the be understood, that in thus publishing the entire political parties, an importance above that of the or parts of official documents, we are only acting God and man legally deserving of the loss of his persons great cause of human rights. All we wish, is, as a news-purveyor for our readers. On one to bring you and abolitionists face to face, that thing, however, we feel at liberty to comment this question may be fairly settled, -do they con- It is made the duty of governors of Ohio, though cur with you in opinion-do they really approve excluded from all share in the legislative power, of your policy-do they believe that the aboli- to recommend the passage of such laws, or the tion question is a minor one? If they do not, adoption of such measures, as in their judgments. we leave it to their good sense, whether they are right and expedient. Governor Corwin, so evshould take your counsel in any matter pertain- ery body tells us, was nominated to please aboing to their cause, in which the interests of your litionists. It might therefore have been expectparty are at hazard, without at least scrutini- ed, that his message would have contained some zing it most carefully, to see, how much of it may allusion to our Black Laws-a recommendation at be dictated by regard for the cause, how much, least to repeal the fugitive act and establish a jury trial. But, not a word of the kind i there in his message. The most, we presume, that we can hope is, that he will not recommend any additional black acts.

We wish abolitionists to lay to heart this thing. and many other things of the kind, yet to happen. The time will come when we shall have need to refer to them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We are grateful to our Xenia correspondent for his interest in our welfare, and his sea-

DR. NATHANIEL RIELD.

We lately made some strictures on the course of Dr. Field, as editor of the Jeffersonville Jour nal, Soon after a long communication was sent us, stating certain facts in regard to his present

TRACT CONCERN.

entitled the Financial Power of Slavery, on the 1st friends to hasten their petitions, as the Assembly Hillen, Hook, Jameson, Jenifer, Cave Johason, Nathan, Britain.

I hope of Jameson to day,—
is evidently at a loss for something to day. It is a tract that should be circulated among our be new to most of our readers, and throw light on the financial embarrassments of the

can have them at 75 cts. a hundred. Ordets and 2000 in German. should be sent within two weeks, that we was One he same day, the inauguration of the new know how many to issue.

STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Several county societies will meet between his and the time of holding our convention. It would be well for them to appoint delegates, and do all they can to make the meeting what it

We are glad that the appointment meets with so general approbation. If we secure a large representation of the intelligence and moral worth of Ohio abolitionists, it will tell mightily in favor of our petitions.

Should the convention, through lack of zeal, or exaggeration of difficulties, or want of liberality on the part of abolitionists, turn out a small one, or one of little talent and weight of character, the consequences would be disastrous.

A powerful convention at Columbus will embolden our friends in that region, and arouse them to exertion. We have more friends there than many are aware of. Hitherto they have been held back from open effort by the strength of the opposition. This we must break down, and the convention will do much towards abolitionizing Franklin county. Any one can see how important it is to surround the Legislature with an anti-slavery atmosphere.

On our first page may be seen certain proceedings of our friends in Columbus. They are warmly in favor of the convention; but, they wish it understood, that unless wellattended, and richly furnished with good speakers, it will do harm.

The call is now issued. It behoves every abolitionist to see to it, that he is not remiss on so important an occasion. We have written to several distinguished gentlemen. Many of them, we hope, will attend. Several

eminent speakers have already been engaged. Remember now, the twentieth of January, four weeks from to-day!

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee at Columbus, to make all needful preparations for the convention, and receive the delegates on their arrival .- Messrs. M. W. Hopkins, Rufus Bigsby, J. McMurdy, E. F. Burt, Fulton, Clay, of Alabama. Prentiss and Norvell. James Boyle, and Elijah Glover.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus, Dec. 15, 1840. DR. BAILEY :- Nothing has yet occurred in the Le gislature on the great question of equal rights-Vednesday in May, 1841. See Address of the National tions have been presented -- no resolutions offered -- no Correspondence, which anti-slavery editors are requested protions or allusions whatever have been made in respect to copy, and which we intend to publish next week. It to it. I am inclined to think that the whigs are disposed whole question of Slavery, and also in respect to our black and bloody code of state laws. I must say, that my expectations in relation to the favorable action of the preent legislature. have greatly fallen off since I came here, and I am now satisfied the whigs will do nothing for the colored man, and the cause of universal freedom, unless they see that their existence as a party is periled by insection. My hope row lies in the influence of a might gathering at the CONVENTION, and the storm of PE

You need expect nothing from the democrats who occupy places in the present legislature. Some few individuals may have independence and humanity enough to break the chains of party; and labour to undo its barba acts-but take them generally, I am convinced from what my own eyes have seen, that they will oppose to the last gasp every effort to repeal those at ocious laws which crimson their statute book, which crush the black man and deny to the white the free exercise of humanity and iberty of conscience. They are greatly embittered by the course which the great body of Abolitionists have seen proper to pursue in the late political contest, and by which have lost their power. But why should they prised at this or exasperated? What have they not done to COMPEL abolitionists to feel that their immediate and rimary object, if they expected to retain a single right ists to regard them with loathing and horror? They had made humanity a penal offence—they had made the pra-tical exhibition of a merciful Christianity a more tha liberty, by incarceration in a loathsome prison, or of the loss of his property, and with many an individual, of the orfeiture of every farthing which he possessed on earthindiscriminately feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, taking in the lacerated and hunted stranger, showing pity to the homeless, the outcast, the sick and ed. They had attempted to blacken their charac r, to fix upon them ineffaceable odium, and to render them abhorrent to their countrymen by the marriage ac ntended by it, was a flagrant falsehood. Thousands bolitionists, therefore, voted at the late election for whis legislators for the purpose, in part, of preserving their own liberties, expecting, that if the men who have been pursuing them with unrelenting hostility retained their power, they would hereafter exercise the right to agitate the subject of slavery at their peril.

The democratic leaders have no design of giving south, and to deter the whigs from meduling with our wicked black laws—hoping that if the whigs can be pre-vented from meeting the wishes of the abolitionists, the atter will withdraw in disgust from any further support of he former, and consequently pseudo-der over its lost ascendancy. If the whigs suffer the to be driven from the object which they know thousands when they voted for them-our own course is plain-w must issue our Declaration of Independence, hoist our own flag, and "fight on our own hook," and every voting abolitionist who will not prefer the cause of universal reedom to all party consider ations, must be stricken fro the roll as an incorrigible offender against to the cause of

I send you herewith the names of the gentlemen who the Anti-Slavery Society of this city, to make all needfu reparations for the contemplated State Convention, and receive the delegates on their arrival. follows :- Messrs. M. W. Hopkins, Rufus Bigsby onathan M'Murdy, E. F. Bush, James Boyle, and Effiah Glover. I expect we shall soon be able to inform you where the convention will meet. Yours, &c.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The whole week ending Saturday 12th, was ment to little purpose. But one bill of any im- hear what he might say. portance was under discussion, and that was in reference to the reception of small notes by county treasurers and others, in payment of

er equally grave matters. No abolition peti-We shall issue a tract of 8 large octavo pages, tions yet presented. It would be well for our

On the 14th in the House, the bill to repeal farmers, and merchants, and working men of ev- the act prohibiting the reception by county treaery class. Facts are embodied in it which will surers and others, of notes less than five dollars, was passed by a vote of 50 to 21.

On the 16th, after a week's wrangling both nation, so far as they may be justly chargeable houses agreed to the report of a committee of conference, recommending the printing of 4000 If any in the country wish to purchase, they copies of the Governor's Message in English, Doe, Doig, Everett, Fillmore, Fletcher, Gates, Goode,

Governor took place, in the presence of both

17th in the House, the bill to incorporate the Dialectic association of Oberlin Collegiate Institute was read for the first time.

Up to this date, the time of the Assembly has been occupied by matters of small moment. The rancor of party feeling is constantly breaking forth. Numerous petitions for diorce have been presented, but the reports on them are, as they ought to be, generally unfavorable. People marry in too much haste in the Western states, and then look to the Legislature to relieve them from the effects of their folly. The habit of granting applications for divorce only weakens the marriage tie, and impairs the public idea of the sacredness of matrimony .-Let people understand, that when once tied, they are tied forever, unless such cause shall intervene as is named in the New Testament, and we shall have fewer inconsiderate marriages.

Up to the 17th, no anti-slavery petitions presented-no movement in the Assembly in re- by Mr. Greenough. lation to the Black Laws. Send in the petitions -certainly we have a few abolition friends in &c.; the Span the legislature, who only want occasion to make the island as slaves prior to the prohibition of the slavethemselves manifest.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the Vice President being absent, as usual we find the chair occupied by a slave-holder, Hon. W. R. King. The following standing committees were announced on the

On Foreign Relations-Messrs Buchanan, (Chairman.) Clay, of Kentucky, Calhoun, Roane, and Allen. On Finance-Messrs Wright, (Chairman,) Webster Nichois, Benton and Hubbard. On Commerce-Messrs King, (Chairman,) Davis Norvell, Ruggles and Mouton.

On Manufactures-Messrs Lumpkin, (Chairman.) Preston, Knight, Buchanan and Allen, On Agriculture - Messrs Mouton, (Chair

on, Linn, Sturgeon and Smith, of Conn.
On Military Affairs—Messrs Benton, (Charman,) Preston, Wall, Pierce and Nicholas. On the Militia-Messrs Clay, of Ala. (Chairman,) Smith, of Indiana, Anderson, Fulton and Mangum.
On Naval Affairs.—Messis Williams, (Chairman.)

Southard, Cuthbert, Tallmadge and Tappan. On Public Lands-Messrs Walker, [Chairman,] On Private Land Claims - Messrs Linn, [Chairman Sevier, Clayton, Mouton and Huntington.
On Indian Affairs - Messrs Sevier, [Chairman.] Linn, White, Phelps and Lumpkin.

On Claims-Messrs Hubbard, [Chairman,] Young Merrick, Williams and Huntington. On Revolutionary Claims-Messts Smith, of Conn. Chairman, Sturgeon, Graham, Crittenden and Rob-

On the Post Office and Post Roads-Messrs Robin, that, instead of the word on, [Chairman.] Lumpkin, Wright, Fulton, and Hen-

On Roads and Canals - Messrs Young, [Chairman,] helps, Henderson, Mangum and Smith, of Indiana, Pensions-Messrs Price, [Chairman,] Prentiss, White, Roane and Huntington. For the District of Columbia-Messrs Merrick.

Chairman, Crittenden, Mangum, Southard and Clay On Patents and the Patent Office-Messrs Sturged Chairman, 1 Davis, Prentiss, Robinson and Porter. On Public Buildings - Messrs Fulton, [Chairman,

Merrick, and Smith, of Conn. To audit and control the contingent expenses of the enate-Messrs Knight, [Chairman,] Fulton and Porter On Engrossed Bills-Messis Henderson, [Chairman,] Porter and Phelps. Many members having not vet reached Washington

House. On the 7th of December, the day appointed to the meeting of Congress, there was no quorum of either House. On the 8th the House

ooth Houses adjourned over to Monday, the 14th,

organized, but there was no quorum of the Sen-9th December, in the House, Mr. Adams according to notice given out the day previous,

offered the following resolution. The Gag.

Resolved, That the standing rule of this House, No. 21, adopted on the 28th January last, in the following "No petition, memorial, resolution or other paper," &c.

e, and the same is hereby rescinded.

Mr. Jenifer moved to lay the resolution The Speaker reminded the gentleman from Maryland, that the gentleman from Mass, had the floor.

Mr. Adams after some preliminary remarks, which were imperfectly heard by the reporter, hoped the gentleman from Maryland would not push the motion to lay on the table, as it was not his intention to debate the olution at that time. Mr. Jenifer said as the gentleman from Mass. had no

ais motion to lay on the table. Mr. Adams, after stating his reasons for offering the esolution at so early a period of the session, ob that he was not willing the rule in question should remain in force for a single hour longer, for, in his opini

Mr. Banks did not rise for the purpose of discussing the resolution, but of expressing his regret that the gen tleman from Mass, had thought proper to offer it. It would be recollected that at the last session, the subject had been disposed of by a resolution solemnly ratified by the House; but as the gentleman was desirous of again agitating it, he Mr. B. was most anxious to meet the question by a direct vote. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Messrs, Banks and Adams simultaneously demanded

And the question being on the motion to lay on the

Mr. Lewis Williams begged leave to ask the gentleman from Virginia to withdraw for the present hi lay on the table. On so important a subject, he was de-sirous of the opinion of the whole House, whereas not more than two thirds of the members were in their seats.

After the resolution had been again read by the Clerk, Mr. Lewis Williams further suggested to the gentleman from Virginia, that the gentleman from Maryland (W. Cost Johnson) on whose motion the rule in question had Cost Johnson) on whose motion the rule in question had been adopted, was not now in his place. It was no more than fair that the House should have an opportunity to

He would suggest a postponement of the resolution

Mr. Adams had not the slightest objection to the subcalled up hereafter when there was a full house.

Ycas .- Messrs. Alford, J. W. Allen, Anderson, Andrews.

Eastman, Galbraith, Gentry, Gerry, Goggin, Green, Habetsham, John Hastings, Hawes, Hill of Vat, Hill of Not .

Carty, McClellen, McClure, Morchead, Medill, Miller, the fact may be ascertained.

Montanya, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Morrow, [The Reporter heard many of the above remarks very Montanya, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Morrow, Newhard, Nishet, Parrish Rayner, Samuels, Shepherd. Albert Smith, Thomas Smith, Stanley, Steenrod, Strong Stewart. Sumpter, Sweeney, Taliaferro, Philip F. Thomas, John B. Thompson, David D. Wagoner, Weller, John White, Wick, Jared W. Williams, Lewis Williams and Christopher H. Williams, -89 Nays .- Messrs. Adams, Baker, Barnard, Beatty, Boardman, Brewster, Briggs, Calhoun, Casey, Chitten

den, Clark, James Cooper, Cranston, Edward Davies, Granger, Hand, Hall, Agustine C. Hand, Thomas Lienry, Hopkins, Jackson, Charles Johnson, Lane, Lincoln, McCulloch, Mallory, Marum, Mason, Mitchell, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Osbourne, Parmenter, Peck, Russel, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, John Smith, Truman Smith, Tillinghast, Toland, Trumbull, Underwood Peter J. Wagner, Henry Williams, and Winthrop .- 58 10th, the following interesting proceedings reported by the Intelligencer, took place in refer: nce to

Amistad Case.

Mr. Adams offered the following resolut Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed, with liberty to send for persons and papers, to ertain and report to this House whether the printed House document of the last session, No. 185, has been falsified, materially differing from the manuscript transmitted by the President of the United States; and, if so, of 10 o'clock A. M. by whom was the said falsification made.

Mr. Adams said that his immediate motive in offering this resolution was to do justice to an officer of the Government in the Department of State, employed in the character of a translator, Mr. Greenough.

This document, No. 185 of the last session of Con gress, was a message from the President of the United ates, containing documents in relation to the capture of certain African negroes in a vessel called the "Amistad," a message of the 15th day of April, 1840. In that docuthe Havana, in the shape of passports for a certain number of African negroes; and, in the document transmitted to this House, this paper was given, in the first place, in the Spanish language—and then in the transaction the Spanish language—and then in the certificate (see page 43) was, "I give permi-sion for the shipment of forty-nine negros ladinos' to go to Puerto Principe by sea," nish words meaning negroes introdu

There was also a second certificate to three negro wemen, in the same words "negras ladinas." The words of the document, as printed under the order f this House, (vide page 48) were-"I grant permission to forty-nine sound negroes." That was the translation which had been presented to this House by its printer, of the words "negros ladinos" in the one certificate the other, the words "negras ladinas" had been similarly inslated as "sound negro women."

This document was one of great interest to a large portion of the people; and though no extra number had een printed by order of the House, vet, so deen was the nterest taken in the matter at the time, that a copy of the document was reprinted in New York by some of the individuals who undertook to befriend the unfortunate Crackers, persons who remained in confinement on matters which were to be finally adjusted by the Supreme Court of the Mold. United States.

In this reprint, which appeared, he thought, in May last, there was a note appended to the translation, "I grant Coffee permission to forty-nine sound negroes," &c. It was to found at page 30 of the reprint, and was in the fol-

lowing words: "Sound Negroes." This is a fraudulent translation See the original Spanish document, page 2º. There the phrase is "negros ladinos," which, as is well known, cans negroes long settled in Cuba, and acclimated there. and introduced before 1820-a term totally inapplicable Cloverseed, I to Boxals or negroes recently imported. See deposition in District Court by Dr. Madden, British Superintendent Cordage. liberated Africans at Havana. And the officers of the United States have procured a translation of the passport. in which "negros LADINOS" is made to read "so groes!" And this is contained in a public document. ransmitted to Congress by the President of the United States, and published by authority of the House of Rep-

That document, Mr. A. continued, was not transmitted On the Judiciary -- Messrs Wall, [Chairman,] Clay- in this form to this House. The document was, he presumed on the Clerk's table; and there it would be seen word "ladinos" was used—that was to say, the Spanish word was given in the translation as well as in the original. Now, not only had this injustice been done the sident of the United States and to the translator in the Department of State, but he (Mr. A.) held in his hand a paper containing a review, by Judge William Jay, of New York, of the proceedings of the Government of the United States in relation to these men. Those proceedings were reviewed with great severity. He (Mr. A.) would not undertake to say now with how much justice that review had been made. He would say only, and he appealed to all present who knew Judge Jay, and most specially to the members from New York, to sustain the ssertion, that there was not a more honorable man in the Jnited States; he was the son of one of the greatest pat-

riots of the Revolution. In the review of the proceedings of the Government in the case of the "Amistad," after stating other objections to the proceedings of the present Administration in relation thereto, and after commenting upon the fraud committed at the Havana, in describing these persons as ladinos or slaves, when, in fact, they were not so, Judge Jay proceeds to state:

"From the Havana fraud, let us turn to an extraordinary falsification of papers, perpetrated, probably, in the Department of State." [He does not say, remarked Mr. A., that it was done in

the Department of State. It was not done there. Judge Jay then proceeds: "I have no proof that either the President or Mr. Forsyth was privy to it. It has been stated by the Rev. Mr. Leavitt that the original permit to Ruiz is on file in the United States Clerk's office in New Haven, and that it begins thus: 'Concede licencia a quarante e nueva ladinos. This is rendered in the official translation submitted t Congress, 'I grant permission to forty-nine sound NEus a passport for Africans imported pri 1820, is, by State necromancy, converted into a bill of health for forty-nine negroes belonging to Don Jose Ruiz. Now, is this translation a blunder, or a fraud? Observ. that ladinos is used in the permit as a substantive -as th specific name of a class of men; the translator has made an adjective, although there is no substantive which i qualifies. This is awkward; but the awkwardness vanishes the moment we examine the professed copy of the original permit in the Congressional deuments. The copy reads concedo licencia y neuva negras ladinos. This interpolation of negroe, if accidental, is certainly no less convenient than extraordinary, since it renders the translation, at least, grammatical, by furnishing a substantive to which the adjective "sound" may apply. But how came the translator to suppose that *ludinos* was the Spaniah for sound or healthy? Did the dictionaries mislead him? In the great dictionary of the Spanish Academy is the fol-

wing:
"LADINO - El que sabe lengua otra a lenguas ademas de la surja. Alterius a patria lingua peritus.' One who acquainted with a language foreign from his own cou

"The dictionary of Nunes y Taboado gives the defini nition in French, "'LADINO-Habile dans une langue."

"'Esclavo Ladixo-Esclave qui est dans nu paye de

We thus find that the original meaning of the term is one who speaks a foreign language, and hence we under-stand why, when applied to a foreign African, it means one who has been long enough in the country to speak Spanish; and as the legal presumption is that no Africans have been brought into Cuba since the slave trade was prohibited, the conventional meaning in that island is, an African slave imported before the prohibition of the trade Now, as these permits are the only evidence that the Africans of the Amistad were slaves, and as they alone could justify the Government in surrendering them, the importance of concealing in the translation the fraud of the Havana officer is obvious. If claimed as ledino there was abundant evidence, besides the admission of Ruiz himself, that they were Bozals. But, if claimed merely as sound negroes, there was no proof that they were diseased at the date of the permits,"

Now, continued Mr. A. I say my immediate motive is the justification of the President of the United States and the translator of the Department of State. How com t that this fraudulent change in the word was made? And in the next place, I wish to ascertain by whom this frauc was committed upon this House and the country. I will not say committed upon these unfortunate men, who have already suffered fifteen month's imprisonment, and whose or woe, whether they act well or ill? Watch your papers, we beseech you, and then you will to maintain silence on the subject of slavery.

Atherton, Banks, Ball, Blackwell, Bond, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Sampson H. Butler, W. O. Butler, W. B. Campbell, Chapman, Chinn, Clifford, Czocket, Cross, John Davis, question now pending before the Supreme Court of the

John. W. Davis, G. Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dellet, Earl, United States must turn. If they were Ladinos, they the laws of Spain, and by the treaties of Spain with Great

I hope that the House will adopt the resolution, so that

ubtfully, and is not sure, therefore, that they are report-

ed with entire accuracy. The resolution was then adopted .- Yeas 87, nays 46.

MONTELY CONCERT. Let not our readers in the city forget the monthly Concert to be held next Monday evening, in Mr. Blanchard's church. An interesting discussion is expected to be held on the subject of communion with slaveholders. The last meeting was very well attended, and much

DIED.

At the residence of C. Denaldson, on Friday the 18th inst., Lorenzo, only son of Cyrus and Jane D. McNeely, of Harrison county, in the third year of his age.

INDIANA STATE ANNIVER-SARY.

The third annual meeting the Indiana State Anti-slacry Society, will be held at Newport, Wayne co.. Ia., 2nd day, the 8th of the 2nd. mo. 1841, at the hour

As business of importance in which every abolition st in the state is deeply interested, will be brought before the meeting, it is desired, and expected, that the onists throughout the State, will endeavor to attend: The friends of the cause from the adjoining states, are

rdially invited to attend. N. B. All the local A. S. S. in the state, are equested to send delegates to the next Anniversary; and soon as practicable, forward the name of the Society location, number of members, male and female-date ment there were two papers-being certificates granted at their formation, with the names of their President and Secretary, as such information is necessary. Address the same to H. H. Way, Cor. Sec'ry, Ia. State A. S. S.

New Garden P O Is By order of the Executive Committee, of the State A.

Wheat,

Oats,

Pearl, lb.

Alum, lb.

Beeswax, lb.

Dipt, '

Cheese.

Manilla. "

Corks, vel., gr., 50

No. 3. "

Filberts 1b. 10

8 by 10 3 75

Ginger, race, lb. 124

Wheat, bush

Hops, east., lb.

Hemp, cwt., 5 50

Logweed, t. 40 60

Nutn egs, 1 62

Carraccas 1 1 75

Corn,

on, bar.

Lead, pig,

Madder.

Oats,

10 " 12 4 50 4 75

" 16

Cod. lb.

Glass, box--

Figs,

Ginseng,

opperas,

Beans, bush. 1 25

Brimstone, r. lb. 6

LEVI JESSUP, Rec. Sec'ry. State A. S. Cincinnati Prices Current.

DECEMBER, 23, 1840. - \$3 62; 52 cts for new, old 62. 18 in 20. WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Sugar-house, 50 ustard, lb. 371 Nails, cut, 3d, 8 7± 6± 10 and 20d, 53

Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Win.st.gal. 150 Sum. " " 1 42 1 50 Linseed " 70 0 90 Tan.,br.bl. 20 00 28 00 white, " 1500 1600 aper-No, 1, cap, "3 25 3 50 2 75 3 00

Pepper, lb. 121 Provisions Bacon, B. hams, Sides,

84 Shoulders, Lard, Butter, plenty, 6 Flour, bl. 3 62 3 75 Mess, bl. 12 00 Clear, " New 14 to 15

Herring, box, 75 1 00 Rump, " \$9 Mac., 1, bl. 18 50 19 00 Rosin, Ten.bl. 5 00 Raisins, m. r. p 3 50 Rice, lb., keg, 51 61 lmon, 40 lb. bbl 50 00 8 to 81 in bls 16 to 17 Lump, none White Hav'a, 121 13

Brown, Segars-Common th. 1 25 1 50 Melce, " 35 37 Spanish, " 10 00 20 0 " 35 37 Wade's, kg, 5 50 Salt-Dupont, " 7 00 7 25 Zanesville, bu. 50

Kanawha, " 45 T. Island, " 75 Petre, cr., lb. 9 Shot, bag, 1 87 Soap, No. 1, lb. 6 1 87 2 00 No. 2, " 51 Turpentine,gal. 75 Tallow, lb. 74 Imperial, 15, 90

4 41 Gunp'wder, " 90 Y. Hyson, " 80 l'in p. 3 ×,p. 12 50 In oil, keg, 2 80 2 87 Tol acco-Va Cav., lb. 35 to 45 12 Lump, 16 Ky.No.1,6tw. 84 Vinegar, gal.

> BANK NTOTE ABLE. Corrected Weekly. OHIO.

Granville Gallipolis, Canton, All other Obio Banks of 5's and upward, par

All under 5's, Manhattan, no sale. KENTUCKY. All Kentucky Banks, INDIANA. All Indiana Banks,

ILLINOIS. All Illinois Banks, 13 pr et dis. TENNESSEE. All Tennessee Banks, HOW ALABAMA. All Alabama Banks,

MISSOURI. State Bank and Branches, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, New York City Banks. N. Y. and Penn. co. banks, gen. par to 3 pre.

Maryland & Va. generally, New England, ARKANSAS. State and Real Estate Banks & Bran GEORGIA.

per, et dis. NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA. All solvent Banks, New Orleans,

MICHIGAN. Bank of Michigan, Farmers and Mechanic's, 10 Bank of St Clair Do cashed by J. & O. H. Smith All other Banks,

EXCHANGE. On Philadelphia. On Baltimore,

ing essay read at the meeting should be offered

For the Philanthropist. Lane Seminary.

Lane Seminary, Dec. 3, 1840. At the Anti-Slavery Concert of Prayer in Lane Seminary, Nov. 30, voted that the follow-

for publication in the Philanthropist :-To him who possesses a heart which yearn over the wrongs and deprivations which more than two and a half millions of our fellow creathree are continually suffering, the stupidity and inaction of those who professedly love every cause of justice and humanity, is often the source of his deepest grief. As he opens Bible, and oppose. We admit that every good man laborreads there, "As ye would that men should do ing in his own way with honest intentions may unto you, do ye even so unto them." "Lave thy neighbor as thyself-open thy mouth for that, their united and concentrated influence the dumb-plead for the poor and needy," and would be by far more efficient. We would see other kindred passages; he feels that the only this subject, which has been suffered to slumber doctrine which he can advocate, in relation to on account of the recent political excitements the slave, is that of immediate emancipation. speedily recovering, that attention which its And as he is about to offer up his petition to the prayer-hearing God, that he would hasten the day of the deliverance of the oppressed, he As patriots we find here a duty which we owe pauses for a moment, lest he should rush too to our country. A duty, which, if we neglect to thoughtlessly into the presence of so holy a Be- discharge, we may justly fear the wrath of ing, who justly requires preparation of heart and Him, whose ears have been continually open to of life on the part of those who would seek his the clank of chains and the wail of the oppressed favor, and asks why, when surrounded as he is which have arisen from so large a portion of our by those who love the progress of righteousuess, fellow citizens. Let us feel the force and adopt

his prayer?

His cause, he is convinced, is the cause of just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever. justice, and his duty he plainly reads in the oracles of eternal truth. hearts and their hands with him, and together our liberties sacrificed on the altar of slavery .it he because each prefers to act without the coacted. E. Pluribus Unum was the motto under which she asose and took her place among the nations of the earth. It is the principle on which every reasonable man acts. Is it because the principles which are embraced in existing Anti-Slavery Societies are objectionable? These are embodied in the commandments as they are epitomized and taught by our Savior. law of love is the basis of action. Is the mode of operation such as to forbid the co-operation, of all who would see the abolition of slavery immediately effected? Have we sought to instigate the slave to rebellion against his oppressor? On an interposition of force on the part of the free states? Or Congressional interference?-Or have we advocated the entire and undistinguished commingling of the races? To the slave have we have said "Resist not evil" "pray for those who despitefully use you." To the free state our language has been "use moral suasion, and exercising this in the spirit of christianity Raise your united firm and decided voice, in tones which humanity must hear. Speak truth.

We appeal to the pecuniary interests of the slaveholder, and present for argument the uniform results of experiments, demonstrating the safety and expediency of immediate emancipa-Amalgamation we decidedly oppose. To our fellow citizens we say, let every one be governed by his own sense of propriety, in preserving that distinction in the race which nature seems to dictate. We seek to unite our secret and public prayers with our fellow christians. that every yoke may be broken, and that all the oppressed may go free. And is there any thing in this "Modus operandi" to which he, who adopts our principles can object?

Is not the thing aimed at, viz: immediate e. mancipation, in itself desirable? The language world of spirits without any communication them generously, if you cannot meet them all. of most is, that slavery as it exists to-day is with those who might still linger behind. For sinful, and its continuance for any time must necessarily be wrong.

We discard the name "pro-slavery" the law of God declares all men made of one blood. and the declaration of the sentiment of this na tion acknowledes, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as the inalienable right of every man. Ev ery intelligent and honest man revolts at the idea of the usurpation of one man over the interests of another. Who denies that the slave is constituted by God, a moral agent, the keeper of his own enjoyment, the executioner of his own powers, and the accountable arbiter of his own choice? Who will contend for a system which crushes the upward tendency of the intellect, which closes forever the door to the acquisition of knowledge, which stifles the moral affections, represses the innate longings of the spirit, paralises conscience, turns hope to despair, and kills the soul. If then as christians and as patriots we abhor the system of slavery, and pronounce its continuance a sin, again, we ask, what is it that forbids our laboring together, to effect its ex-

termination. Is there any thing revolting in the term "im-

mediate emancipation? Abolitionists have felt that this is the only motto which they could consistently adopt. And of twenty years, and find that son in College. judge the safer way to be to refuse none. to prevent misrepresentation, they have frequently found it necessary, to give the explana- his urbanity of manners, and dilligence in stution of it which has been extensively and perhaps we might say universally adopted as em- students. During the first year he held a high bodying substantially their views. Their lan- rank in his class, and gave a promise of emiguage has been, "We do not mean, that the slave nent usefulness. But college life puts a young Turn agent for some society, and you shall shall be turned loose upon the nation with all man's principles to a severe test. It is a state see how much more pleasant it is to make political rights and privileges. But, we mean, of exposure and trial during which no youth is calls than to receive them. We will excuse you that instead of being under the unlimited con- safe, without devoted piety, a security which from contributing, if you will solicit. But that trol of irresponsible masters, they should be William L. did not possess. He formed unforbrought under such regulations and laws as are tunate connections several idle students, the efsuited to their capacities and will secure their fects of which were soon apparent in his recitaprotection. We demand that the slave shall be tions. He was admonished of his danger, but placed under a benevolent and disinterested su- seemed as if spell-bound by some fascinations pervision, which shall secure to him the right from which he could not escape. It has been to obtain secular and religious knowledge—to justly said that idleness is the parent of many worship God according to the dictates of his vices; so it proved in the present instance. own conscience-and to seek an intellectual and dleness led on to dissipation; and after repeated moral equality with the whites."

These are the principles upon which we planted our feet in the early investigation of the drunkard? Small indeed did the probability principles of slavery; and on these we are willing seem that his mother's last prayer would be anstill to rest them, feeling more and more convinced by the light of reason and the investigation of the scripture, that they are principles of eternal truth. And, is there any thing for- ed the high-raised expectations of his friends, bidding in these sentiments? Any thing which looks like that rashness, blindness, and ultraism his prospects and hopes. Still they endeavorwhich is so often charged upon abolitionists.

Will not every reasonable man do us the justice to try our own sentiments by other and more just standards than by the private opinions of certain individuals; or by every public act .-When our principles are attacked then we hold ourselves bound to defend them. If the turmoil the bitter contentions and divisions which characterize the church at the present day, were to be taken as the criterians by which we are to judge of the correctness of the principles of church organization or ecclesiastical authority; alone in his chamber, musing upon the great had not helped to send her the gospel. Do you who would say that the establishment of a dischange that had within a few years come over hear that young man? How well he preaches! timet church was a desirable thing! Or, if the his prospects, when his uncle entered his room, lives of many professed christians were to be and proposed a walk. William put on his hat taken as the standard by which we are to form and accompanied him. Whether by accident or

ligion was a thing within itself desirable? Yet not Mrs. L. The old tomb-stones

ng of scriptures to justify our duty to unite our influence and co-operation with those who are united for the accomplishment of the same general object which we are wishing to effect. These remarks have been elicited from the conviction on the part of the writer, that the objection of most who would favor the abolition, of existing anti-slavery societies are entirely unwarrantable and proceed mostly from a misapprehension of the real sentiments of those whom they would ecomplish much. But we think it equally true great importance demands.

he must almost alone and single handed make as our own the memorable sentiment of Jeffer son, viz: "I tremble when I reflect that God is

O! Let us fear to offend his justice, and pro Why does not every voke Him to visit the iniquities of the fathers Christian and every philanthropist, unite their upon their children, and we compelled to see labor and pray that slavery, which is admitted In the full discharge of our duties, we may fato be wrong, should immediately cease? Can vorably hope that when by the appointment of heaven, the last survivor of the band of pat operation of the other? The fact that union is riots who dearly bought our liberties, shall close strength does not longer admit of a question. It the long line in its march to the skies he may is the principle on which our nation has ever hear the glad tidings to our fathers, that the Star Spangled Banner, proudly waves unsoiled and unrifed over a happy nation of entire freemen

And when we too shall have joined onr friends and the friends of our country above; if our departed spirits are permitted to revisit the scene of our pilgrimage here below, we may see that while oblivion covers the names of tyrants and demagogues; the memory of the illustrious patriots of this country, and the defender of equal rights will be cherished in the thoughts of a greatful people; and may behold arising above the mouldered dust of the monumental columns and Pyramids of other nations, the alters of liberty, the altars of justice and the altars of God standing side by side in every part of our beloved country.

S. D. TAYLOR.

The Last Prayer.

One afternoon in 18-, several carriages were seen gathering around an elegant monsion in the town of P-. A clergyman and several physicians were assembled in a darkened chamber, around the accomplished Mrs. L. The anxious countenances, the light tread, the half suppressed breathing of the attendants, the solemn stillness that pervaded the whole group, told too plainly their fearful apprehensions that the disease of Mrs. L. would baffle all human skill, and disease that had locked up all her senses in a found that the calls were not "so very many." lethargic stuper, from which the skill of faithful several years she had been an ornament to the church, and her friends earnestly desired to know when passing through the valley of the shadow of death; and when in the course of his prayer the clergyman entreated the Lord that her consciousness and power of speech might, if consistent with the divine will, be restored, most

earnestly did every heart join in the request. When all the means which affection and professional sagacity could suggest had been tried in vain, her little son, who had just learned to articulate a few words, was brought into the room. With mingied fear and wonder he gazed upon his mother, and upon the attendant, watching in silence the issue of the disease. Ma-ma, mama," exclaimed the little prattler, after a few moments silence. These words effected, as if by some mysterious power, what other appliances failed to accomplish; the mother opened get that as they can. Let them make their way her eyes, and slowly stretching out her hand, beckened for her son. He was placed in her arms: in a low voice she commended her offspring to God, and prayed that he might weet temperance agents see, since they are so much her in heaven. That was her last prayer; and in a few hours that son was motherless.

The sene now changes. We pass an interval The noble and commanding form of William L. dy, soon won him the esteem of faculty and admonitions and fruitless efforts to reclaim him, William L. was expelled from the college a

swered. William returned home. The report of his expulsion from College, and the cause of it, blastand sounded in their ears like the knell of all ed to throw around him such influence and associations as would restore his self-respect; and with all the eloquence of pure affection they besought him to abandon at once and forever intoxicating bowl. Their earnest untreaties led him to moderate, in some degree, his excesses, but produced no radical reformation; and his friends, wearied with unavailing efforts, were beginning to conclude that thep must give up his

cance as useless. One dark cloudy evening William was sitting our opinions of the worth of piety in the heart. design, they walked in the direction of the grave- any way can for the various benevolent objects; What impenitent sinner would think that re- yard and soon found themselves by the grave of with standing all the deformity in which chris- searcely visible in the darkness, read a silent suffer. Dr. Neviss.

tianity presents itself, many feeling it to be the but impressive lesson on the frailty of man. one thing needful, choose it as their portion, and As they were leaning on the gravestone of Mrs. connect themselves with the church even in its I. the uncle gave William a description of her destracted state. We shall search in vain for a character, and of the circumstances attending providential indications, The exodus from Egypt, the precedent sanctioned either by reason or teach- ther death, particularly her dying prayer that he taking William by the hand, "will you meet her cated. in heaven or will you die a drunkard?" William burst into tears and sank down upon his mother's grave overwhelmed with emotion. - pire of Christianity and holiness upon the earth, and the The darkness without was but a faint emblem of the darkness and horror within. Guilt, remorse, shame, stung him to an intensity of anguish such as he had never known before. His life passed in rapid review; his talents wasted-his time misspent—reputation blasted—hopes crushed—the ministrations of science and art to moral and hearts of friends bleeding over his degradation—jedgious purposes—the bursting out of popular knowledges. mother's last fond desire unheeded-her last prayer unanswered-these and kindred reffecions came crowding upon his thoughts, and death tself seemed preferable to his present degrada- cations and efforts of the church to evangelize the world. lation and wretchedness. He retired to his anothe power of the Holy Ghost attending their laborschamber and to a sleepless pillow. The next all stest that the right is far spent and the day is at hand. norning when the family had gathered around Butlet no one therefore give himself up to joy alone as the breakfast table table, they found upon it a if the victory was won. A defeated enemy has often temperance pledge, drawn up in the strictest gives a desperate battle, and to suppose that the glorious form, and signed by William L. From that ime may be dated not only reformation of external dispensation of mercy, would be to disregard the analogy character, but, also, as is believed, an internal nd spiritual renovation of the heart.

He now resolved to resume his studies, and repare for some useful station; but before he ould put his purpose into operation, he was eized with a fever which left no hope of his recovery. He bore his protracted illness without murmur, and seemed d sirous of recovery only that he might counteract in some degree the evil e had already done. On one occasion, when his father told him the physician had recommended a little wine, he said, "father, if you inand let me die without being polluted by what receded by the mortal remains of William L. that the mother's last prayer was answered, and that her son has gone to meet her in heaven.

The Calls are so Many.

This is one of the most common complaints those who are called upon to contribute to a charitable object, "the calls are so many," they ay. Now, let us inquire into this matter.

1. Are there really so many? Reckon them up. Perhaps they are not, after all, so many as you imagine. Any thing which annoys us, at intervals, is apt to be considered as coming oftener than it really does. When a man has rent to pay, how frequently quarter day seems to come round! But it is not so with him who is the receiver. The calls are not, in fact, so many as you imagine. I asked a wealthy lady once, who thought she gave a great deal away in charity, to keep an accurate account for one year of all she gave away, particularly to the religious charities-(which are those that are most complained of)-and I predicted that she would find, at the close of the year, that her donations had been less than she imagined. She did so, and at the end of the year came to me

seem greatly increased, were she to pass into the should not comply with all .- Meet one half of

calls, when you complain that they are so many. 3. If the calls are many, are they more than whether her religion proved an unfailing support the wants? Ought they not to be as many? Would you have the calls fewer than the wants ! That would never do :-- then some wants would never be supplied. Besides, you should consider who makes or permits the wants-and, therefore, the calls-to be so many, lest your complaint cast a reflection on God. If the calls are so many-too many, and we must dispense with some, which shall they be? Widows and orphans, and the poor generally, you dare not, as you fear God, except from your charities.
Will you refuse the call of the Bible agent, or the Tract agent? Will you withhold from Foreign Missions, or from both? Or will you say, "We will contribute to send out and support missionaries both at home and abroad, but we will not aid in their education! Let them through the academy, the college and the theological seminary as they can. And let Sunday schools establish and support themselves; and in favor of abstinence, if they cannot get along without the staff of life." For my part, I do not know what calls to except, and, therefore, I

4. If the calls are many, the expenditures are

more; and we not only spend, but waste, and in more ways than we give. 5. If the calls you receive are so many, suppose, in order to avoid them, you make some. you would not like at all. "You cannot bear begging. It is the most unpleasant thing in the world to apply to people for money." well; if you decline this branch of the alternative, then do not complain of the other. If you will not turn out and make the calls, you must sit still and receive them. It is the easier part; and you ought to be good natured when you receive one of those calls-aye, and even grateful to the man who comes to you, that he affords you another opportunity of offering one of the sacrifices with which God is well pleased, without going out of your way to do it. Others must go out to do good, but you can sit still

and do good. 6. If the calls are so many, this importunity will not last long. Not more than seventy or eighty years does it ever continue. If it is an annoyance, you can bear it a few years. In eternity you will never receive those or any other calls. I knew several rich men whose

last calls were made on them in 1833. Do these calls pester you? They bless others. Yonder is a poor woman reading the Bible which your money paid for. And there is another weeping over a tract which she owes to your donation. And there is a third blessing people that support domestic missions, and there is a heathen mother, who perhaps would have immolated her child, if your contribution hear that young man? How well he preaches!
You assisted to educate him. Dear friend, do not complain, but welcome every call; treat all the agents with civility, and do as much as you for time is short," and all the tegret which your liberality will occasion you, I will consent to The Crisis.

All the great events of the kingdom of God have bee subjects of prophecy, and their near app oach heralded by return of the Jews from Babylon, and the coming of the might meet her in heaven: "and now" said he, Messiah were thus predicted and their approach indi-

> There is but one great prophetic event which now remains to be accomplished, and that is the universal emsigns of the coming of the Son of Man for this glorious consummation, are numerous and manifest. The overturnings of revolution which were to precede, have begun. The waining antichristian powers, Mahometan and Pa- staid playing about the fields till it was time to go hom pengious purposes—the bursting out of popular knowledge-the ubiquity of commerce the pioneer of liberty .--The ascendency upon earth of Christian nations-the march of Christian civilization, together with the suppliday of earth's emancipation will approach an unresisted of the past in respect to the wiles of the Devil, or the aberations of human nature in seasons of great religious

It should be remembered that the mass of mind hitherto governed by the sword as unthinking almost as the body is to come under the governing influence of culture and knowledge, and civil liberty and the moral government of God. Nor can it be expected that this experimenting of millions in free enquiry and self-government will go on without some irregularities of unpractised power.

Beside as religion respect subjects most profound and sist upon it. I will take the wine, though I sublime, and brings an unsurpassed power of motive and hould greatly prefer not to do it. I must die, feeling upon the soul, it would not be strange that a subject which so tasks the intellect and heart should develop has well nigh wrought my ruin." His request in this great exciting movement both the weal nesses and was granted. A few days after a long and silent sins both of sanctified and unsanctified human nature ocession was seen moving to the church yard, All great eras of religious prosperity hitherto have been attended by humiliating developments of human infir-His body slumbered by the side of his sainted mity and sin. It was so at the Reformation—that birthmother; but where is the spirit? We believe day of intellect and civil liberty. A spirit of fanaticism dishonored the pure a.d undefiled religion of our Puritan ancestors, and those glorious revivals which blessed the land in the days of the immortal Edwards did not escape the visitations of fanatical imaginations and dreams and revelations, and abounded in enthusiastic vagaries and schisms. It is true that intelligence has ir creased, through a limited sphere, but it is true also, that the mass of uninstructed mind in this nation is greater now than then, and that the relative power of an intelligent ministry to the whole, is not as great. And it is also true that none of the excentricities of religious fanaticism and folly, equalled

Controversy.

I am aware that many, in their love of ease are avers o controversy as always injurious. What good does it do? Neither the controvertists nor their partizans are ever convinced. Suppose it were so; there is in every generation a communion.

It is the design of the editors to establish such corresand settles the question. Instead of controversy doing no good, no good in science or theology has been accomplished without it. Every one of the fundamental doctrines of the gospel have passed successively this ordeal prove fatal to the sufferer. She had been sud- and said she was perfectly ashamed to find that and have become in this way the hereditary possession of denly arrested, in the full flow of health, by a she had spent so much and given so little. She the church. There is a feeling sometimes, when favorite opinions are assailed, that injustice is done and persecu-2. If the calls are so many, yet do not make tion endured. But no complaint is more unfounded, physicians and the assiduous efforts of sympa- that a reason for refusing them all. I fear that Liberty of speech and the press is not liberty on one thizing friends could not arouse her. The loss some do. But surely that the calls are so many, of such a friend under such circumstances could not comply with some of them. It is only a reason why you should not comply with some of them. It is only a reason why you on which liberty of free discussion can be enjoyed, and The columns under her charge will be mainly devoted to the affection would some of them. It is only a reason why you on which liberty of free discussion can be enjoyed, and The columns under her charge will be mainly devoted to not but be severely felt; but the affliction would some of them. It is only a reason why you on which liberty of free discussion can be enjoyed, and if any cannot endure the reaction they are not born for the day in which they live. For nothing is more pusillanimous or a more refined species of persecution than to attach to an antegonist the odium of persecution, for the conscientious exercise of his own sacred rights of conscience. Free and fair discussion is the only conservative power of truth which God has provided. Force has been tried and failed, and the bribing of wealth and honour. and the sanctity of antiquity, and creeds, and the terrors of discipline, and excission, and slander, and obloquy, and persecution unto death. And amidst all, like rivers obstructed by morass and mountain, the truth has sprung up a pure and Mving stream, and forced its way, and will force it, tifl like the river from the throne of God and the Lamb, it shall roll clear as chrystal, broader and deeper through the whole earth, causing every thing to teem with life, wherever it comes. To contend earnestly for the faith; prove all things, hold fast that which is good, is the telegraph set up in letters of fire before the world by the word and previdence of God. We are bound of course to exercise our rights of free agency and discussion under the strict superintendence of truth, enevolence, and christian courtesy which inhibits all selfish curession or wanton pain for sinister purposes and if in this manner, this subject may be fairly and fully discussed, it will, beside the undoubted advancement of truth, be invaluable example and a blessed evidence of the advancing of Christianity over Christians .- Beecher.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Tittle Caleb and his Grandmama. Caleb's countenance was pale; and he was slender

Caleb's countenance was paie; and he was stelled form and delicate in appearance.—He had been sick, and even now, he was not quite well. His little taper-fingers rested upon the window still, while his grandmother opened her little Bible and began to read. Caleb sat still in her lap, with a serious and attentive express ountenance.
Two men went up into the temple to pray; the one

Pharisee and the other a publican.'
What is a pharisee and a publican!' asked Caleb.

'You will hear presently. 'And the pharises stood of prayed thus with himself. God, I thank thee that m not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, 'What are all those, grandmother!' asked Caleb. O, different kinds of crimes and sins. The pharis hanked God that he had not committed any of them.

Was he a good man, Grandmother?'
'Very likely, he had not committed any of these great Very well, Grandmother; go on.' "Or, even as this publican.' A publican, you mu

know, was a tax-gatherer. He used to collect the taxes from the people. They did not like to pay their taxes, and so they did not like the tax-gatherers, and despised them. And thus he thanked God that he was not like that publican. A fast twice a week. I pray tithes of all that I possess," 'Tithes?' said Caleb. 'Yes, that was money which God had commanded then o pay. They were to pay in proportion to the property hey had. But some dishonest men used to conceal some

of their property, so as not to have to pay so much; but this placines said, he paid tithes of all that he possess That was right Grandmother, said Caleb. "Yes," said his Grandmother, "that was very well."

If he really did it, continued Caleb, doubtfully. "Do

ou think he did, grandmother? 'I think it was very probable. I presume pretty good man, outside.'
'What do you mean by that, Grandmother?' 'Why, his heart might have been bad, but he was probly pretty careful about all his actions, which cou

seen of men. But we will go on.

And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift ap so much as his eyes heaven, but smote upon his breast, asying, God be merciful to me a sinner. I tell you this man went down to his house justified rather than the

other?

(Which man!) said Coleb.

(The publican.)

"The publican was justified? said Coleb; what does justified man!"

(The publican was justified? said Coleb; what does justified man!

Forgiven and approved. God was pleased with the publican, because he confessed his sins honestly, but e was displeased with the pharisee, because he came oasting of his good deeds."

bussting of his good deeds.

Here there was a pause. Caleb sat still and seemed thoughtful. His grandmother did not interrupt him, but waited to hear what he would say.

'Yes; but, Grandmother, if the pharisee really was

ood man wasn't it right for him to thank God for it!" 'R' reminds me of Thomas's 'acorns,' said Madain

'Thomas's acorns!' said Caleb; "tell me about them

Why, Thomas and his brother George were sent t school. They stopped to play by the way, until it was so late that they did not dure to go in. Then they They felt pretty bad, and out of humor, and at last they separated and went home different ways. In going home Thomas found an oak tree with acorns under it. 'Ah! said he, 'I will carry mother home some acorns.' He had served that his mother was pleased whenever he brought her things; and he had an idea of soothing hi the good deed of carrying her home some acorns. So, when he came into the house he took his hat off carefully; with the acorns in it, and holding it in both hands marched up to his mother with a smiling face, and look of great self-satisfaction, and said, 'Here mother, I have got you some acorns.' " 'And what did his mother say?" asked Caleb.

'She shook her head sorrowfully, and told him to go and put the acorns away. She knew where he had

'Then presently Georgia came in. He put away his cap, walked in softly, and put his face down in his mother's lap, and said, with tears and sobs. 'Mother, I have been doing something very wrong.' Now, which f these do you think came to his mother right?"

*Why,—George, said he, 'certainly."

'Yes, and that was the way the publican came; but the pharisee covered up in his sins, being pleased and satisfied himself, and thinking that God would be pleased and

satisfied with his acorns.' Here Madam Rachel paused, and Caleb sat still think ng of what he had heard. Madam Rachel then closed her eyes, and, in a low,

gentle voice, she spoke a few words of prayer; and then she told Caleb that he must always remember, in all his prayers to confess his sins fully and freely, and never cover them up and conceal them, with an idea that his down and he ran down stairs to play.

> PROSPECTES OF THE Western Episcopal Observer.

Arrangements having been made to publish the Gam pier Observer and Western Church Journal simultan ously at Cincinnati and Louisville, at the close of the present volume in December next, the paper will thence-forth, be continued under the name of the Western Episcopal Observer, and printed at the Western Church Press, Cincinnati.

The change of location to points so central to the West, and so convenient for the early reception and rapid diffusion of intelligence, will it is believed, greatly crease the usefulness and interest of the paper. With a view the more effectually to secure these objects, the Proprietor has invited and obtained the editorial co-operation of the three resident Rectors whose names are subjoined with his own. The paper will therefore, the fanatical development of the present time for want of from the commencement of the next (the XI) volume he issued under the joint editorship of the subscribers, and printed and published as above.

The Observer will continue to maintain and put forth with renewed zeal, those leading doctrines of the Gospel which it has always held and defended as essential to piety of heart and life; and as an Episcopal paper, will continue its faithful advocacy of the peculiarities of ou

pondence with the Atlantic cities as will secure the earliest religious intelligence; & by a similar arrangement at the West, to make their journal a vehicle of fresh and authen-tic information, as to the establishment and progress of the Church throughout the Western Dioceses and Mis-

WM. JACKSON,

HEXRY V. D. Jours. In adddition to the above arrangement for the respondesigned to guide and instruct youthful minds,—while they have given the most perfect satisfaction. We have reference will be had to interesting and recreating them by the recital of facts drawn from some of the various branches of Natural History and from Natural Philosophy. It is designed to embellish this department of the paper with occasional pictorial illustrations of such sub-jects as may be supposed particularly interesting. A portion of the space under the charge of Miss Coxe, will be occupied, with matter more particularly interesting to the female portion of our readers.

Letter from Bishop McIlvaine.

Gambier, Ohio, October 29th, 1840.

I have seen with great satisfaction the porticulars of the new arrangement with respect to the publication editorship, etc., of the Gambier Observer, hereafter to be "Western Episeorai Observer." It is reacalled the sonable to anticipate a great accession to the value, cir culation and use uiness of the paper, from so great an accessing of strength to its editorial labors. Its publication at Cincinnati and Louisville will bring it into very easy connection with all our western and south-wester dioceses, while its pages will afford a ready opportunity for the publication of whatever internal matters they may severally de-ire to show to the public. With an earnest hope that the paper will be as v subscription, as it certainly will by a vigorous editor-ship, I feel the greatest cheerfulness in recommending it to the patronage of the community.

Chas. P. McLLVAINE.

Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. TERMS.

The Western Episcopal Observer will be issued weeky on a double medium sheet, on paper of fine quality nd with new and handsome type, and furnished to sub-cribers on the following terms: \$2,50 in advance of \$3.00 at the end of six months. Nov. 18th. 1840.

NEW EDITIONS. Truman and Smith have in press New Editions of ous publications. They have increased their munufac turing facilities, and hope now to be able to meet the heavy demand extended to these popular books. are now publishing as follows, viz:—20.000 Eclectic Primers;

10.000 Eclectic Spelling Books 10.000 Eclectic First Readers; 10,000 Eclectic Second Readers; 10,000 Eclectic Third Readers; 4.000 Eclectic Fourth Readers; 2,000 Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic; 3.000 Ray's little Arithmetic; 5.000 Ray's Rules and Tables; 1,000 Miss Beecher's Moral Instructor

2,000 Mason's Sacred Harp, Vol. 1; 2,000 Mason's Sacred Harp, Vol. 2; 2,000 Mason's Sacred Harp, Patent notes; 2,000 Mason's Young Minstrel. The above books are now in press, and great pai ill be taken in every department of their manufactur

render them worthy of the popularity they justly en They will be printed in a superior manner at the Pow r Press Establishment of Messrs Morgan & Co's, on ine handsome heavy paper manufactured expressly

these works, and they will be bound in a neat, attractive Published and sold by TRUMAN & SMITH.

Main street, East side, between 4th and 5th. FARMS FOR SALE.

A farm of 300 acres of good land situated 65 mile rom town upon the Ohio, with two hundred acres in cultivation; a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good log house and an excellent spring. There are 200 cres of bottom and 100 acres upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm.

A farm of 273 acres 80 miles from town, having 100

acres in culture, a hewed log house, a barn and a large schaid. The land is rich and level. 12 or 50 acres of excellent land 4 1-2 miles from town having a good view of the Ohio. The land is rich and

Farmers who wish to dispose of their estates, can, r farmers who wish to dispose of their estates, can, by an darly application to me, have the advantage of an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in the United States and Europe, without cost to them, unless sales be effected.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate

and Money Agent, No. 11, East Fourth St.

Bonnet Store.

No. 5, 4th street, between Main & Walnut, south side. A. F. Robinson, Dealer in Leghorn, Florence, Straw and fancy Bonnets, Hoods, artificials &c., is prepared to do n wholesale and retail business at the above hand. Milliners, city and country merchants, and the commanity generally are invited to call and examine both quality and price. I have the best of goods and sell at the prices, as my old customers that have patrohized me for

A. F. ROBINSON. No. 5, west Fourth street.

N. B .- Just received a new supply of Florence f excellent quality and the latest pattern.

November 5th, 1840.

FRF DRY GOODS.

Calicocs; Bleached and unbleached muslins; do. Canton Flannel; Apron check, and colored muslins; printed and plain Pongees; bleached, unbleached, mixed, and lead colored Knitting Cotton; cotton and linen table Diapers; White Grass Cloth; Wicking and Cotton Thread, Space, 44, Red. Triking. own feelings of guilt, and securing his mother's favor, by Socks; Fine Linen Thread; Super 4-4 Bed Treking; Cotton pantaloon stuff; Men and Women's Cotton I

Also, a variety of Silk, Linen and Woolen Goods Wholesale and Retail.

CHAS. WISE, N. W. corner of Arch & Fifth Street, Philadelphia N. B. Persons from a distance, wishing any of the above goods can have them sent by forwarding their order to the subscsiber.

DAVIS & DODD'S HATS. For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied.

BEDSTEADS.

New and Important patented right & left wood screw and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the cornel of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Orr rders for the above article, may be addressed to HENRY BOYD.

Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

SLAVERY AS IT IS. A new supply of this invaluable work just re eived at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders

Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy October 29th, 1839.

and keep it circulating.

HORACE C. GROSVENOR, ENGRAVER.

106 Main street, between 3d & 4th. (UP STAIRS.)

CINCINNATI OHIO.

MONEY INENGLAND. Persons wishing to procure money from any part of Egland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing their friends to remit it through their Bankers to the ec-

their triends to remit it through their Bankers to the ec-count of Thomas Emery with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere, if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it is designed must be particularly THOMAS EMERY, Estate

and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St. C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.

No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B-A large assortment of the above goods kept ostantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholede and Retail on the most favorable terms.

PETERS PILLS

We would call the attention to the advertis columns to day of PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS. We understand by the best medical authority, that there is no preparation of the day which enjoye been unbounded, and wherever introduced we believe ry K. Fox, who was recently cured of a most remarka ble and obstinate cutaneous eruption, where the body was covered with fulsome ulcers, and even the tonsils of the throat eaten away, and by using these Pills daily for six weeks, was entirely restored to health.

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS. They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience.— Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not ex-pose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and deficate circumtances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required they stand without a rival They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in

nedicine, both for power and innocence Houlton, Maine, Dec. 2d. 1839. Dear Sir:-For upwards of fifteen years I had book severely troubled with a diseased liver, and the various medicines I took produced but little effect in my favor. while the advice of the best physicians in the State only served to patch me up for a month or two, and then to leave me worse than ever. I then of my own accord, tried Hygenian Pills, and they came very near killing me. and the use of a dozen bottles of Swaim's Panace,a wa attended with nearly the same result. These repeated failures disgusted me with the real names of medicine, and I had firmly resolved to use no more—until about two years since, when your agent, Dr. Harrison, descan-ted so eloquently upon the virtue of your Pills, that I consented to try them; and most happy I am that I die so, as they gave me almost immediate relief, and effected a complete cure of me in a couple of months. Since then I have used them constantly in my family—have dministered them to children, of a week old, and at warious times have given away as many as twenty in an hour, to severe sufferers, and thereby broken several billious fevers. At one time of my life I practiced medicine, and am at present a setler in the army, where there are many patients, and but few physicians. Being also a store-keeper at Hancock Barracks, I should like to be appointed agent for the sale of your most excellent Pills, there-fore, if you have no objection, you can forward to my ad-dress the enclosed order, which will be handed you by Captain Webster, of the 1st Artillery U. S. Army, who, by the way, is another enthusiastic patron of your medi

> GEORGE R. HOOPER. PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cure that have ever been known; in consequence of which they have now become a shiring mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, enuy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and the country are alike filled with their praise The palace and the poor house, alike, echoes with their virtues. In all climates, under all the temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action; thorough in their operation and unrivalled in their results.

Peter's Vegetable Pills are Anti-Bilious Anti-Dus-Peter's Vegetable Pills are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be considered a universal Medicine; but they are peculiar beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia. Croup, Liver Complaint. Sick, Headache, Jaundice, Ashma, Dropey, Rheamatism Englargement of the Spicen. Piles, Pemate Onstructions Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension, of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarthea, Flatulence Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Choire, Blotch of Swallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torport ed or Swallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torper, of Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither griping, nausen or debility.

These valuable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison & Co. Glascoe Harrison & Co. O. Goodwin & Co. Torles & Harrison & Co. O. Goodwin & Co.

Tudor & Bent, Cincinnati, Handlage Institute in a ty town and village in the State of Ohio, nia, and throughout the United States,

Enquire for De. Peter's Vegelable AntiBil-